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From the New Orleans Bulletin.

TEXAS.

The following abstract of the land law of
Texas, embraces, all its principle features,
and will be interesting to a large portion of
the citizens in the United States. It will be
seen that the land office opens in February;
and that the infant republic commences by
offering a bonus for matrimony, which in all
new countries, is a course of policy both
moral and political, which deserves to be
commended and encouraged.

1. The general land office is to be estab-
lished at the seat of government. The chief
officer to be called the Commissioner Gen-
eral of the Land Office; and to hold his place
for three years, with a salary of \$3,000 per
annum, and power to appoint clerks, &c.

2. All patents issued, shall be in the name
of the republic of Texas.

3. No persons connected with the land of-
fice, shall be allowed to purchase or trade in
land directly or indirectly, under heavy pen-
alties and forfeitures.

4. There shall be a county surveyor, with
as many deputies as may be necessary, for
each and every county, to reside at the coun-
ty seat, who shall certify under oath to all
surveyors in said county, who shall receive a
fee of five dollars for every survey and plat
of a league of land, and in proportion for a
less quantity. Books shall at all times be
open for inspection; and a fee of 50-100 cents
paid for each examination.

5. There shall be a commissioner and two
associate commissioners for every county to
be elected by Congress and styled the Board
of Land Commissioners, to meet at the county
seat on the first Thursday of every month.
They shall investigate all claims to land
rights, and pass upon the same. The Pres-
idents of the board shall be receivers of
public money, under bonds of twenty thou-
sand dollars for the faithful discharge of their
duties.

6. Every person claiming land under the
colonization laws, or by residence in the
country at the declaration of independence,
shall take and subscribe to the following
oath:—"I A. B. do solemnly swear that I
was a resident citizen of Texas at the date
of the declaration of independence—that I
did not leave the country during the cam-
paign of the spring of 1836 to avoid partici-
pation in the struggle—that I did not refuse
to participate in the war, and that I did not
aid or assist the enemy—that I have not
previously received a title to my quantum of
land, and that I conceive myself justly en-
titled, under the constitutions and laws, to the
quantity of land for which I now apply"—
all to be substantiated by two or more good
and credible witnesses.

7. All persons claiming land by inheri-
tance or purchase, must prove that the per-
sons of whom they claim to purchase or in-
herit, was entitled to the land, and no person
can receive a grant either as assigned, or in
the name of the original claimant, unless he
is actually a resident of the republic at the
time of making the application for the grant.

8. There shall be a clerk and register for
each county.

9. An appeal from the decision of the board
of commissioners may be had to the district
court where the claimant lives to substantiate
his claims and title.

10. When a claimant has obtained his cer-
tificate from the board, the county surveyor
is authorized to survey his lands immedi-
ately agreeably to the existing laws, provided,
however, that the settler or occupant shall
have preference, when the claims are other-
wise equal; and individuals who are entitled
to six months preference shall have the right
of locating upon any vacant lands of the Re-
public, without regard to any improvements
made by persons who have settled in Texas
since the Declaration.

11. In all cases the oldest occupant and
settler have the preference; and persons claim-
ing by inheritance, or assignment, shall
apply for such certificate in the county where
the testator died, or the assignee lived at the
time.

12. Justices of the Peace for the county or
territories, may settle land disputes, or sum-
mon jurors for arbitration.

13. The Commissioners of the General
Land Office may issue patents for all sur-
veys made regularly and according to law in
all respects, previous to the closing of the
Land Office in 1835, on the claimant proving
his title to the same.

14. No single grant shall be located on
more than two surveys.

15. "All single men" who have contributed
to the service of the country, and were citi-
zens at the Declaration of the independence
and have since remained, or may do so with-
in one year, shall be entitled to the balance
of a league and labor.

16. All conditions annexed to grants un-
der the colonization laws are hereby cancel-
led, and the titles of such lands are hereby ra-
tified and confirmed, provided that all dues
upon such lands be paid to the commissioner
within six months after the Land Office is
opened.

17. All Empresarios contracts having
ceased on the day of the Declaration of In-
dependence, all the vacant lands of Texas are
the property of the Republic, and subject
alone to the disposition of the govern-
ment.

18. Every volunteer who arrived in the
Republic after the 2d of March 1836, and
before the 1st August, 1836 and who has or
may hereafter receive an honorable dis-
charge, and taken the oath prescribed by the
constitution, or who may have died shall re-
ceive the quantity of land by this act, secur-
ed to original colonists: All who have en-
tered the Republic since the Declaration of
Independence, previous to the 1st Oct. 1837,
and who reside there with their families, will
be entitled to 1280 acres; and single men, if
married before the 1st day of Oct. 1837 an
additional quantity of 640.

19. All officers and soldiers who engaged
in the service of Texas previous to the 1st
March, 1837, whose families are now here
or may arrive within twelve months from
the date of their discharge, shall be entitled
to the same quantity of land as they would
have been entitled to if their families had
emigrated with them to the country.

20. The General Land Commissioner
shall pay the government fees fixed by the
existing laws under which they emigra-
ted.

21. The holders of government land scrip
will be entitled to its amount of land, the
expenses of surveying to be defrayed by the
government of Texas.

22. When two or more locations have been
made, or the title granted for the same piece
of land, or when titled surveys conflict with
each other, the party who has his title of
survey of subsequent date may on showing
the fact have his title cancelled and a new or-
der of survey issued for the quantity of land
claimed.

23. The several land offices shall open
and go into operation on the first Thursday
in February, and be confined in their opera-
tions to the citizens of Texas at the time of
the Declaration of Independence, and to the
volunteer soldiers who served previous to
that time. The offices shall be opened for
this class of citizens alone after which the
legal claimants shall be entitled to their
lands as herein provided and directed.

24. Each county in the Republic shall
constitute a section and the county surveyor
shall have a map, on which a plot or plan
of all deeded lands in such county shall be
exhibited.

In our paper of the 8th inst., we gave a
list of the Board of Directors elected for the
ensuing year for the Wetumpka and Coosa
Railroad. We stated that A. A. McWhor-
ten Esq. had been elected President, such
was the case, but that gentleman has since
declined accepting the appointment, which
we very much regret, as his efficient and la-
borious service during the past year has
greatly advanced the interests of the com-
pany; We however regret less, the loss of his
service, as the place is to be filled by one not
less zealous in the cause, the Rev. J. D. Wil-
liams.—*Wetumpka Argus.*

From the N. O. Picayune, 14th inst.

TREMENDIOUS CONFLAGRATION!!

At this moment, 11 o'clock Wednesday
night, a destructive fire is raging in our city.
It broke out about ten o'clock, in that
row of five story stores, situated on Front
Levee, just above Bienville street, commen-
cing in the warehouse of Ferguson and Par-
ker—how it originated, we could not learn.
In a short time it extended to the Stores of
Delassus & Montreuil, Winston & Shall, S.
Locke & Co. and other adjoining buildings on
Front Levee, the breeze being fresh from
the south east, the flames extended across the
entire block to Old Levee, enveloping all
the stores, and other tenements on that
street, from Bienville to Custom House
street.

Since penning the above, the fire has cross-
ed over Old Levee, and seized upon several
stores situated on the lower side of the street.
For a time it was thought it would extend to
Chartres street, but through the active exertions
of the different companies it is greatly
checked at that quarter. On the upper side
of Old Levee street, it continues, with un-
abated fury; but on front Levee, its progress
has been arrested. Fears are entertained
that the whole of the block bounded by Front

Levee, Bienville, Old Levee, and Custom
House, will be destroyed. The sparks and
cinders are flying about in the most alarm-
ing manner, to a great distance.

We can form no estimate of the loss, but
it is immense. We have heard several re-
mark that it is the greatest fire that has ever
occurred here. This calamity, coming so
soon after the many severe blows which our
city has sustained, will be severely felt.

At 2 o'clock this morning, Thursday the
fire was in a great measure subdued—leav-
ing four or five stores on the upper side of
Old Levee, nearest the Custom House On
Front Levee, still more are uninjured.

In the hurry and confusion we can hardly
tell who has suffered. The office of the Loui-
siana Advertiser was entirely consumed
with eight or ten stores on the same side of
the Old Levee and that of Morris Sniffen &
Co, opposite. Further particulars in our
next.

Twenty-Fifth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 29, 1837.

Mr. WEBSTER appeared and took his
seat.

Mr. M'KEAN presented a petition on the
subject of Texas.

Also a petition on the same subject by Mr.
MORRIS.

Mr. KNIGHT presented the petition of
the Rhode Island Temperance Society, for an
amendment of the law authorizing the supply
of ardent spirits in part rations for the na-
vy referred to the Committee on Naval af-
fairs.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama presented the pe-
tition of the clerk of the Patent Office, for
increase of salary: referred to the Commit-
tee on Finance.

Mr. GRUNDY, from the Committee on
the Judiciary, reported a resolution discharg-
ing that Committee from the further consid-
eration of the memorial of the Legislature of
Arkansas, relative to the relinquishment and
re-location of certain bounty lands in that
State, and that the same be referred to the
Committee on Public Lands: adopted. Also,
a bill appointing commissioners to examine
individual claims upon the United States,
with amendments: read and ordered to a se-
cond reading.

Mr. TIPTON, from the Committee Roads
and Canals, reported a bill making appro-
priations for the removal of the Red River
raft: read and ordered to a second read-
ing.

Mr. MORRIS offered the following resolu-
tions, remarking that he had prepared
them by way of amendment to those offered
by the honorable Senator from South Caro-
lina, (Mr. Calhoun.) In drafting them he
had as far as his own opinion would permit,
followed the text of those to which he had al-
luded, yet with variations calculated, in his
view, to protect the right of petition, the
freedom of speech, and the liberty of the
press.

In offering the resolutions, the Senator
from South Carolina had thrown the glove
and with expression of triumph asserted
that none in the Senate could vote, in his
opinion, against his views. He however,
dared to enter the lists single-handed, and
engage with him. He wished the resolutions
laid on the table and printed, and when con-
sidered, that they be taken up and acted up-
on one by one in order.

After being read by the Secretary.

Mr. CALHOUN expressed his hope
that his proposition would meet with general
favor from the Senate. He had expected
some trifling opposition, but nothing in the
light of the present movement. It was how-
ever, now decided that no concession or sa-
crifice would satisfy the opposition. We
had here a fair specimen of the doctrine in
full color. Yes; here was displayed the ab-
solute creed of the Abolitionists fully devel-
oped; and from this he had little hope that his
desire to promote the harmony of the Union
would be gratified. He, however, sternly
denied throughout the charge brought against
him by the gentleman who had offered the
resolutions.

The motion to print was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be,
and hereby is, instructed to communicate
to the Senate such information as he has,
and the Department contains, upon the fol-
lowing matters, to wit:

The number of troops, including allies,
which have been employed in the war with
the Seminole Indians from its commence-
ment to this time;

The number now in the service;

The authority under, and by which, allies
have been employed, and the terms and
conditions upon which they do or have serv-
ed;

The amount of naval force, if any that
has been employed on this service, and wheth-
er, and to what extent, it has been employed
on land, if steam vessels have been employ-
ed, and how many, and for what kind of
service.

The number of persons employed by the
United States that have been killed, or have
perished from wounds, or other causes, in
the several campaigns;

The entire disbursements made by the
United States to carry on this war up to this
time;

The probable arrearages now due;

The whole number of the Seminole popu-
lation at the commencement of hostilities;
the number of warriors, there; the number
killed, and the number taken prisoners by
the United States; the number that has com-
in and voluntarily surrendered; the number
of warriors that have emigrated; the number
still remaining, the number of other corps
who have emigrated, and the number remain-
ing the probable number of arms possessed
by the Seminole Indians at the commence-
ment of the war, and the sources from which
they have obtained supplies of ammuni-
tion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. GRENELL,

Resolved, That the Committee on Milita-
ry Affairs be directed to enquire into the ex-
pediency of extending the benefits of five
years half-pay, allowed by law to the widows
and orphans of officers and soldiers of the
militia and volunteers who die in the service
of the United States, to the widows and or-
phans of officers and soldiers of the regular
army who have died, or shall die in the ser-
vice, or in consequence of wounds received
in battle.

On motion of Mr. GRANT,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post
Office and Post Roads be instructed to in-
quire, into the expediency of abolishing by
law the postage upon newspapers, and that
said Committee report to this House first,
as to the policy of abolishing postage upon
all newspapers distributed per mail in the
respective counties where each paper so dis-
tributed may be published, and secondly, as to
all newspapers sent per mail into any part of
the United States.

On motion of Mr. GRANT,

Resolved, That the Committee on Com-
merce be instructed to inquire into the expedi-
ency of extending the benefit of a drawback
of the duties to all goods wares, and mer-
chandises which may hereafter be exported
in original casks, cases chests, boxes trunks,
or other packages, either from the district
where they were originally entered, or from
any other district to any foreign dominions,
whether immediately adjoining the United
States or otherwise; and, also to abolishing
the duties on foreign wheat and ashes.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Louisi-

ana.
Resolved, That the committee on Com-
merce be instructed to inquire into the expedi-
ency of making an appropriation for the er-
ection of a customhouse house and public
store-house in the city of New Orleans; and
into the expediency of extending the limits
of the port of New Orleans, so as to include
the city of Lafayette.

On motion of Mr. LAWLER,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Ju-
diary be instructed to inquire into the expedi-
ency of establishing a third district of the
United States Federal Court, to be held
at the town of Tuscaloosa, to consist of the
counties of Marion, Fayette, Walker, Pike,
Sumpter, Marengo, Green, Perry Bibb,
Autauga, Coosa Tallapoosa, Randolph,
Chambers, Benton, Taladega, Jefferson, and
Tuscaloosa.

On motion of Mr. CHAPMAN,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post
Office and Post Roads be instructed to in-
quire into the expediency of establishing a
mail route from Jacksonville to Ashville, in
Alabama, crossing the Coosa river at Saw-
yer's ferry. Also, a route from Jacksonville,
Alabama, by Tallapoosa, to Cambleton, Ga.
Also, to discontinue the route from Bellefonte
by Larkinsville, Trenton, Lowneville Hazle
Green cross roads, to Athens, Alabama, and
from Salem, Tennessee, by Larkin's Fork
and Scrapper, to Bellefonte, Alabama; and es-
tablish a route from Salem, Tennessee, by
Larkin's Fork, Trenton, Larkinsville, Santa
Longston, Wayett, Coffee, or Ben. Snod-
grass to Claysville, Alabama; and a route
from Bellefonte to Scrapper, Alabama.

On motion of Mr. GRAHAM,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims
be instructed to inquire into the expediency
and propriety of amending the act entitled
"An act to provide for the payment of horses
and other property lost or destroyed in the
military service of the United States," ap-
proved January 18, 1837, so as to extend
the benefits of said act to all cases of horses
or other property of officers as well as other
soldiers, and to mounted rangers in the mili-
tary services of the United States, lost or
destroyed in such service since the 18th day
of June, 1812:

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Ameri-

can.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Both Houses of Congress have been crowded
excited—angry—fussy—furious—and every
thing else. The Vermont Anti-Slavery Re-

solutions have been before the Senate and
given rise to an angry discussion there, and
the Mississippi contested election has been
before the House of Representatives. Having
neither the power of clairvoyance nor ubiq-
uity, I have been a seer but half that has been
done. By the aid however of but two pair
of eyes, I believe I can give you all that is
worth writing.

U. S. SENATE.

The Vermont Resolutions came before the
Senate as soon as petitions were presented to
the House. Mr. Swift of Vermont, present-
ed the Resolutions, and after reading them
he commented at some length upon their
character, and in defence of the character of
his constituents. He contended that Ver-
mont had a perfect right to present such re-
solutions to the U. S. Senate and the Senate
had no right to reject such resolutions. They
asked Congress not to annex Texas to the
Union;—to stop the Slave Trade between
the States, and to abolish Slavery in the
District of Columbia; and he contended that
Congress had the power to consider all the
resolutions asked.

Mr. Prentiss—Mr. S.'s colleague—ass-
umed the same position, and defended in
strong language the character of his con-
stituents.

Mr. Preston opposed the Resolutions and
a Report which accompanied them. He
was willing to receive them, but said their
doctrines were calumnies, libellous and
disreputable. Had they not come from a
sovereign State he should move their re-
jection. Mr. P. also compared the moral
character and the observance of the laws in
the North, and said the South observed at
all points as much as the North.

Mr. Strango and Mr. King commented
severely and in unmeasured terms upon the
Report and resolutions of the Vermont Leg-
islature.

Mr. White made some remarks when the
resolutions were received, ayes 26 noes 12,
and laid upon the table and ordered to be
printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the Journal was read, the Mis-
sissippi Contested Election came up for dis-
cussion, and gave rise to a debate which
continued until the close of the session. Be-
fore the debate was closed an order was pass-
ed to make the subject the special order of the
day until disposed of by the House. Messrs.
Prentiss and Word were allowed seats
upon the floor, and empowered by the House
to take part in the discussion upon this ques-
tion.

During the morning, also a motion was
made in the form of a resolution from Mr.
Brownson of New York, stating that Mes-
srs. Prentiss and Word, not being members
of the 26th Congress, are not entitled to their
seats. This is the resolution now before the
House.

A sad exciting quarrel between Messrs.
Wise of Virginia, and Gholson of Mississip-
pi, preceded its introduction. Mr. Howard,
of Maryland, presented a paper from Mr.
Claiborne, of Mississippi, who is confined
to his room, in regard to the Mississippi
election.

A motion was made to print the document,
which Mr. Wise opposed, on the ground
that the two claimants had printed their own
papers, and therefore the House should not
print the documents of the second party.

Mr. Gholson immediately and without
cause, construed the remarks of Mr. Wise
into a personal intimation on the part of Mr.
W. that Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne were
unwilling to print their own papers for them-
selves. The following brief and angry dia-
logue ensued as soon as the member of Vir-
ginia had resumed his seat.

Mr. Gholson—"The remarks of the mem-
bers are unworthy of the gentleman from
Virginia, and a member of this House."

Mr. Wise—"If impudence and ignorance
will make a blackguard, there is one"—(turn-
ing round and pointing towards Mr. Gholson
who sat just behind him.)

Mr. Gholson—"None but a scoundrel would
make use of such an expression."

The Speaker and the members of The
House here interferred, and checked the per-
sonal controversy for the present.

The debate continued on the preliminary
merits of the election for some time, when
Mr Dawson of Georgia brought forward a
resolution requiring the two belligerents to
make some apology to the House for violat-
ing the rules of the House. The resolution
was read, and required from each an apology
for braking the established orders and
rules.

Mr. Wise said, he was glad the gentleman
from Geo. had given him an opportunity to
set himself right before the members of the
House. He thought the paper represented
from Mr. Claiborne by Mr. Howard of Mar-
yland, ought not to be printed at the ex-
pense of the House, after the claimants had
printed their own papers, at their own ex-
pense.

To my utter astonishment, continued Mr.
W. and surprise, the member from Missis-
sippi, rose and applied expressions to me,

such as the House have heard. Applying such language to me, which I must confess, excited my personal feelings, I was led to say to the member from Mississippi, in hearing of the House, what I have often thought of him.

Here the Speaker called Mr. W. "to order," and the House joined in the call.

Mr. Wise said he could not make an apology to the House for what he said unless he made remarks of a personal character, in vindication of himself. The House would suffer no remarks of a personal character to be made, and Mr. W. continued by making a proper apology to the House, for violating its rules of order. In conclusion, he said he had no apology to offer, and could offer none, to the member from Mississippi.

Mr. Gholson followed, and began his remarks by applying to Mr. Wise the terms low and unworthy. The House and Speaker both called Mr. Gholson to order and Mr. G. however, concluded in the following words: "I replied to him in the same strain that his vulgarity required."

Mr. Dawson's resolution was then on motion of Mr. Glascock, laid upon the table. Mr. Mercer of Virginia, then brought forward a resolution saying that as warm words had passed between S. J. Gholson and H. A. Wise, in the House of Representatives, they would not pursue the quarrel out of the House of Representatives.

A motion was then made to lay the resolution on the table by Mr. Jenifer of Maryland.

Mr. Mercer called for the yeas and nays, and the House seconded the call. The vote was strong however, against Mr. Jenifer's motion, and the House refused to lay upon the table; yeas 78, nays 123.

Mr. Howard of Maryland followed after the announcement of the yeas and nays, and said he hoped this matter might be brought to a close amicably. Mr. Howard said in plain words, he thought the construction of the member from Mississippi, upon the remarks of the member from Virginia was hasty and wrong. The member from Virginia was opposed to the printing of a document which he, Mr. Howard, had introduced from Mr. Claiborne, who is ill and confined to his room. What Mr. Wise had said he interpreted as a disposition to deal equitably with all the parties concerned. Messrs. Prentiss and Word had chosen to print their own documents, and he understood Mr. Wise to say nothing more than a disposition to treat the two parties alike. Mr. H. asked if his construction was correct.

THE CANADA EXCITEMENT—OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF COL. McNABB. [Correspondence of the Nashville Whig.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

News has reached us this morning that Mr. McNabb, the noted commander of the British forces at Chippewa, opposite Navy Island, has published an official bulletin, of course under the authority of Sir Francis Head, acknowledging approving and defending the attack made a fortnight since at Schlosser, upon the American Steamer Caroline—the attack upon American soil—the murder of American citizens—the destruction of American property, and the whole act, even to the sending of the Caroline on fire over the Falls of Niagara. The official Bulletin of Mr. McNabb is published in the New York papers of Saturday, and may reach you before my letter announcing the fact. Mr. McNabb's excuse for approving and sanctioning this outrage, for he does both in the terms of high praise, is that the Caroline belonged not to Americans, but to the Canada "pirates," as he calls the Patriots on Navy Island and in the provinces of Upper and lower Canada, as well as all who enlist in her behalf. Being pirates, he argues that he was right to enter upon natural territory for their destruction, and to attack all unarmed boats at midnight, even though fastened to a wharf and attached to the soil of a friendly nation. I offer no comment upon the first outrage or upon that which seems to be worse than the first—the approval and commendation of the act, and have only reminded you of Mr. McNabb's official bulletin for the purpose of saying that it has created a good deal of excitement in this city, where it has been among both the "officials" and unofficials town talk through the day. Hitherto the sympathy of those in authority here has warmed towards the royalists of Canada. The Government has gone to the farthest verge of neutrality, and expressed a disposition to do all that Great Britain would have her to do, and yet, while General Scott is upon the border of our territory with a large armed force of Americans assembled for the purpose of preserving neutrality, and of cutting off all communication and all supplies from the Patriots arrayed against British troops, we find a British commander approving of an act almost as disgraceful as the burning of this metropolis by the British troops in the last war.

Mr. McNabb even goes so far as to name the commander of the expedition, who it appears was a man by the name of Drew, a captain in the Royal Navy—the name of those who accompanied him, are also promised to the public in order that they may be the more distinguished for their gallantry. I should not be surprised if this news from Canada were to call forth some comments from either the members of the Senate or House. If so you will learn the character of such comments.

MONDAY EVENING.

The business before Congress to-day has been interesting. The Senate had under impartial consideration a bill for preserving neutrality between the United States and its neighboring territories. The bill is to meet the Canada excitement, and in an act in addition to the act of 1818, in regard to the neutral relations between the United States and Foreign powers. The only difference is that the bill introduced to-day has especial reference to Texas, Mexico and Canada. The act of 1818 allows any Foreign power or any port of any Foreign power to send to the United States to purchase arms and the munitions of war—the Government, however, neither prohibiting the seller or the buyer in such cases beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. This act, which originated with the committee of Foreign relations, has especial reference to the countries bordering on the U. States, and makes no alteration of the former act in its operation on countries not bordering on the United States. It goes the whole in preserving neutrality, and in the case of Canada will act in such a manner as to starve out all the patriots on Navy Island, or compel them to come to blows with John Bull's army at Chippewa.

In introducing the bill this morning Mr. Buchanan said, that if any thing under heavens could have prevented him from bringing forward this bill, it would have been the news in the morning papers which contained Mr. McNabb's official announcement of the outrage upon the Caroline. It seemed, he said, that that outrage had been sanctioned by the British authorities, and it was with emotions of great regret, that he had read the declaration. He did not believe that the British Government at home would sanction such a violation of neutrality, and it was his sincere convictions of duty, and nothing else, had prompted him to bring in this bill.

Mr. Ruggles of Maine was opposed to pressing the consideration of the bill to-day. He wished that Maine might be protected in her boundary as well as Upper Canada. He had learnt there were some important despatches in the country in relation to the negotiation between the United States and Great Britain, and he wanted them to come to light before the bill passed, in the hope that some amendment might be incorporated in the bill which should give some security to the State of Maine.

Mr. Buchanan was not willing to identify the question, but consented to postpone the further consideration of the bill, and to make it the special order of the day for to-morrow.

The House have done nothing of importance beyond the reception of some hundred of petitions.

FROM THE NORTH.

The Northern Mail is just in, bringing Buffalo and Rochester dates to the evening of the 13th, and from Navy Island to the 12th. Particulars below.

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser, Jan. 13.

NAVY ISLAND.—There was really a tremendous cannonading at Navy Island last night. It commenced about 11, and lasted till 2 and was kept up with the greatest spirit on both sides. Near Schlosser, it sounded like an incessant roar of artillery. The wind being favorable, it was heard distinctly in this city. A friend says he counted above 300 reports. By extracts from an extra of the Chronicle Office at Niagara, in another column, it will be seen that part of the 24th regiment have arrived from Montreal. The unwonted activity on the Canada shore is probably owing to their presence. In addition to cannon, shot the Canadians threw a large number of bombs. A letter from the Island, dated this morning, to a young gentleman of this city, states that none were killed, but it is reported that some 8 or 10 were wounded. We have no information on which we can rely, as to the loss of the British.

About 12 o'clock last night, the Express came up from Schlosser with information that Van Rensselaer and all his force had landed on our shore, and it was thought they were coming up the river with the intention of crossing over to Canada at Black Rock. The alarm bell was instantly rung, the drums beat to arms, guns were fired and many doubtless thought that the city was about to become the scene of a conflict. The Governor and General Scott repaired to the Rock, where in a short time the Militia, artillery, and City Guards were assembled. The report that the Navy Islanders had left their position turned out to be unfounded, and the military force returned this morning to the city. Gov. M. and Gen. N. we understand, have gone down to Schlosser.

The Eagle was thronged from morning to night yesterday, by our citizens, anxious to pay their respects to Gov. Marcy and General Scott. The city has been kept in such constant commotion for the last few weeks that every inhabitant, hopes to see quiet once more restored, and the arrival of Gov. M. and Gen. S. was hailed as the harbinger of peace. We sincerely hope that these anticipations will prove to be true.

In the afternoon the Governor, accompanied by General Scott reviewed in the Court House Park the 28th, 25th, and 7th regiments of artillery—forming part of Gen. Randall's Brigade, and afterwards the portion of General Bur's Brigade of Infantry now in this city. The latter were reviewed on Court st. between Pearl and Franklin sts., very near the same ground where Gen. Scott drilled his men for some months before the battle of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, in 1814. The fine companies of the City Guards passed in the review in front of the Eagle Tavern.

Time, which has wrought such changes in the aspect of our city, has left its marks upon the gallant veteran, but we are glad to see that this stately form is yet unimpaired. Amid the throng that surrounded him, his plumed head towered far above the multitude. Although he travelled night and day from Washington, and arrived here at midnight, he was hard at work in the morning, before many of our citizens had swallowed their breakfast.

In the evening, the members of the Common Council waited on his Excellency, and General Scott after which the members of the several Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies, in full costume, called to pay their respects.

LATER.

From the Buffalo Com. Adv.—Extra, 7
January 13, 5 o'clock, P. M.

The following was received from our special messenger after our paper went to press.

Correspondence of the daily Com. Adv.
Grand Island, Friday Evening, Jan. 12, 1838.

I spent several hours on Navy Island at Gen. Van Rensselaer's head quarters, a long house, from which the family had moved to Col Ayres' quarters on Grand Island, whose generous hospitality I am at present enjoying. They left on the Island, a yoke of oxen, which are very serviceable to the soldiers, a cow, which supplies the officers with milk—twenty-four pigs, some of which have been slaughtered, and a few fowls. There are but two houses on the Island, used by the General, and for the "grand round." They live comfortably, considering, especially since the capture of the British Post.

Three loads had been bought and paid for in silver, at the rate of about \$30 per bbl. The Patriots got wind of it, and a party went and took 17 barrels.

This was the work which we mentioned yesterday, as having been stolen from Black Rock. I dined with Gen. Van Rensselaer on some of the pork, and what beans the bomb-shell did spill, and he related the story of the capture with much glee. At his left sat Old Sam Johnson—(I believe his name)—the Chief of the Cataragus tribe, who came there to proffer the services of his warriors.

Col. Ayres informs me that more shots have been fired on Grand Island, some of which his men had brought in. The American troops are comfortably situated, and while I write, are soundly snoring on the straw, and we are a blazing fire.

Eleven o'clock, P. M.—A cannonading has commenced from the Canada shore, which has been kept up with spirit for the last half hour. There have been fired 200 guns, some dozen bomb shells, and one or two rockets. I sit where I can see every flash. 'Tis a splendid spectacle. All the shells but one have burst in the air. They are throwing away ammunition I calculate the chance of their hitting any body on the Island as 1 in 7, 654, or thereabouts. But two or three shots have been fired from Navy Island. I hear a stray ball whistle now and then, but nothing near enough to be at all terrific.

No boats are on the Canada side of the river, and the cannonading still continues. An assault upon the island is out of the question. One from the Island upon Chippewa is boldly talked of. The men have even volunteered for the expedition. The fire, which commenced so furious, has slackened away, and I now hear and see about two shots per minute. They had fired away about 700 pounds of powder. A few more guns have been fired from the Island, and the royal batteries are silenced, for the time at least. The guns have cooled and the cannonading has recommenced with a shot from Navy Island occasionally. I have heard cheering from both sides.

The force on the foot of Grand Island, about 150—many of whom are without arms, talk of moving. Such is the suggestion of the General. The Colonel went start without further orders. He has sent for muskets, and thinks, and I believe rightly, that if he stays on the island at all, here is the spot. Here is the front of the frontier—opposite the high contending powers, and in full view of every movement and every battle. For my sake I hope they will stay at present.

Morning.—The firing continued at intervals all night, and has been the heaviest cannonading they have had during the war. The firing during the latter part of the night, was from both sides, and each, like a woman, wanted the last word.

While putting the above in type, a heavy cannonading from Navy Island could be distinctly heard amid the usual noise and bustle of our streets. We shall probably hear this evening the result. Pretty warm work may be confidently anticipated.—The regulars now opposite the Island, will hardly be as peaceably disposed as were the volunteers under McNabb.

By the last Eastern mail we received from Messrs. Clay and Chapman the following letters, which we cheerfully insert for the information of those interested.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan'y 13, 1838.

Sir—As they relate to subjects of deep interest to a respectable portion of my constituents, I will thank you to insert in your useful paper, the enclosed copies of two bills reported from the Committee of Public Lands in the Senate: one "to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," and the other "to establish an additional land district in the State of Alabama."

The object of the first is to revive the former pre-emption law, without any material modification, except that contained in the first proviso, which requires an equal division among all the settlers on a quarter section, and prevents any of the occupants from obtaining what has been familiarly called "boats." I regret the introduction of this restriction, which I consider severe, and unnecessary in our State; but it was deemed by the committee indispensable to the probable success of such a measure. There has been much complaint of frauds, committed under the privilege of floating, and, from the experience of the last two regular sessions, it was believed, without the restriction alluded to the measure would fail. The friends of the settlers, very properly, as I hope all will agree, that it would be better to obtain the passage of a law in this shape, than not at all. It would also have been invidious, if not unjust, to have discriminated between States, as regarded the time of settlement. Hence all who cultivated last year are placed by the bill on the same footing.

The other bill, as you will perceive, is intended to establish a new land district, to embrace the Cherokee country, in Alabama, obtained by the late treaty and a portion of the Huntsville land district lying contiguous—the new land office to be located at some suitable place, within the district, under the direction of the President. This measure, if passed, will greatly promote the convenience and interest of the inhabitants residing in Marshall, Dekalb and Cherokee.

No exertion will be omitted to effectuate the passage of both these bills.

You have no doubt observed the passage thro' the Senate, of two other bills: one to authorize the inhabitants of townships, in which the 16th Section are barren and unproductive to enter other land instead thereof; and the other to enable the new States to tax lands hereafter sold by the United States from the time of sale, instead of being retained five years. You have seen the debate and doubtless understand the merits of the measure.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obdt. serv't.
C. C. CLAY.

WASHINGTON, CITY, January 13, 1838.

Sir: I enclosed you some days ago the pre-emption and graduation bills, reported

in both Houses of Congress at the present session with a view of their publication for the information of the people. The pre-emption bill, as reported in the two houses is the same: the other, not very materially different.

I have received so many letters from citizens of the Cherokee country, on the subject of the pre-emption bill—giving their views as to the best form and asking mine—that I find it impossible, consistently with my other pressing duties, to answer all. I therefore have to request you to inform the citizens interested in this matter, through your paper, of the reasons that influenced the members of the committee in this house, (and I understand the same operated on those on the committee in the Senate,) in reporting the bill in its present form.

It is distinctly ascertained by all who know any thing of the proceeding of Congress for the last two or three years, and who have informed themselves of the sentiments of members, that no pre-emption bill, authorizing any description of floating claims can be passed. The cause which produced this prejudice against those floating rights, are various; but mainly owing to the innumerable frauds committed under the floating provisions in former pre-emption bills. It being impossible then to get any bill passed with a feature so obnoxious, the committee thought it impolitic to insert it; because, it was believed it would certainly operate to defeat the measure altogether. We are aware that under any form the pre-emption bill may assume, unless floating rights are allowed, hardships must exist; and the members of the committee favorable to occupant claims would have been better satisfied with such a provision; but when they were fully convinced it could not pass with it, and if instead would likely defeat the bill altogether, we hope our constituents, whatever their own wishes may be, will approve the course we have taken on this subject. Many settlers believed the first occupant on a Quarter section ought to be entitled to the whole, to the exclusion of all the rest. I sincerely wish that each one could get an entire quarter, but as this is out of the question, for the reasons above stated, I think the bill allowing all who cultivated last year, an equal interest much more just and equitable than if the whole had been given to one to the exclusion of the rest.

The main argument in favor of the occupant right is, that it tends to the encouragement, and prevents the braking up and emigration of those who have contributed to then which should only preserve perhaps one fourth of the settlement, and drive off all the rest, would have been perfectly inconsistent with this argument.

Where the country has not been surveyed, it is impossible for one settler to know whether he is on the same quarter section with a former occupant or not. Indeed he may endeavor to avoid it, and still when the surveys are made, find himself on the same. It would be a much greater hardship on him to be deprived entirely of his home, than on the oldest occupant to share with him.

In the event of the passage of the bill in its present form, it would be well (if the power exists) in the legislature to prescribe some mode, by which each settler could be secured in his own improvement or the value of it. This being the case, none will have cause to complain that injustice has been done.

Your obedient servant
R. CHAPMAN.

A BILL.

To grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of the public lands, who was in possession on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and cultivated any part thereof in said year shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of an act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May the twenty-ninth eighteen hundred and thirty, and the said act is hereby revived and continued in force two years provided; That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated only one quarter section of land, each one of them shall have an equal share or interest in the said quarter section but shall have no claim by virtue of this act, to any other land; And provided always, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, or to any land specially occupied or reserved for town lots, or other purposes by authority of the United States: And provided further That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any of the selection of public lands for the purpose of education, the use of salt springs, or for any other purpose, which may have been or may be made by any State, under existing laws of the United States.

A BILL.

To establish an additional land district in the State of Alabama:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that tract of country, situated within the State of Alabama, which was ceded to the United States

by a treaty concluded with the Cherokee tribe of Indians, at New Echota, on the twenty-ninth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and all that part of said and east of the principal meridian shall constitute a land district, to be known and called the Cherokee district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed a register and receiver, to superintend the sales of the public lands within said district, who shall reside and keep their offices at such place within said district as may be designated for the purposes by the President of the United States, who shall give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authority shall, in every respect be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are or may be provided by law, in relation to the registers and receivers of public moneys in other offices established for the sale of public lands: provided, That the register and receiver, to be appointed for the land district hereby established, shall receive no salary or other compensation till the surveys shall have been completed; and until the land office hereby established shall go into operation, any of the lands now attached to the Huntsville land district may be sold at the land office thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done, to cause the proper plats of the surveys of the said Cherokee district to be deposited in the land office hereby established.

New York Jan., 11, 1838.

The meeting at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening last would have done honor to Democracy in its palmiest days. The address and resolutions passed thereat, breathed the true spirit, and cannot, fail of exciting great attention throughout the entire country. During the evening, the Conservatives were repeatedly requested to stand forth and explain their "essential principles;" but, although they were assured of an attentive and patient hearing, not one of them responded to or accepted the offer. Not a soul of the "seventy and one" who appeared so anxious, a few evenings before, to gain admission into Tammany Hall, was there. Their places were however, right worthily supplied by time-honored Democrats, who, while the principles of the seceders reigned paramount, entered it not, and deemed it pollution to do so. Many who had of old that people—who had breathed many a storm in defence of liberty, and boldly battled against corruption. These sturdy veterans in the people's cause were seen supporting the chair, and hailing with delight the return of New York to her ancient faith—to the pure and undefiled Democracy of Thomas Jefferson. To one of the resolutions unanimously adopted at this meeting, I cannot refrain from calling your particular attention. It declares "that the people, not having a true voice in the Legislative Assembly, owing to the preponderance of bank agents, therein, appeal to the Democratic members of the State to oppose by every exertion the passing of the Whig 'small note bill.'" I hope the Senate will not prove unattentive to this expressed wish of the people of New York. We shall thus be saved from the contemplated deluge of destructive paper the banks and Federalists are so anxious again to overload us with it.

Republicans should plant themselves upon the solid and substantial groundwork of the Constitution, and be influenced solely in their political position by the leading and permanent interest of their country. They should remember who are and who ever have been their adversaries. They should scrutinize, with the lynx-eyed jealousy of freemen, the sentiment and spirit, the tone and objects of their opponents. They should review the history of the past, and through a long, unbroken series of years, behold Federalism ever struggling for an irresponsible power—ever opposed to a large and wholesome—liberty—ever despising the people as unfit to hold the reins of Government—parading for the ribands and titles, and all the other bangles and gewgaws of a legitimated monarchy or an hereditary nobility—holding to a creed which tramples on the patriotism, and scoffs at the intelligence of the great unchartered mass. They should carry back their recollections to the days of the "black cockades"—they should revive the memory of the alien and sedition laws—they should reflect upon the attempts of Federalism to gag the right of speech, and to check the liberty of the press. They should then compare the present with the former condition of parties, and draw a distinction, if they can, between the prevailing spirit, tone and sentiment of modern Whigs, and of those who opposed the administration of Jefferson; and when they find their objects are identical—when they discover that the ranks of the Whig party are filled with the disciples of Federalism, and the worshippers of royalty, and that the essence of despotism can be seen lurking even in their published creed, let them forget the fleeting, evanescent unions of the passing moment, and rally to the rescue of every thing that is dear and valuable in their institutions.—Troy (N. Y.) Budget.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 1, 1838.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County. Nov. 30, 1837.

We are authorized to announce JAMES WOOD as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WM. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT H. WILSON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. M. H. HUCKES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

We have received the two first numbers of "The Western Georgian," printed at Rome, Ga. The paper is of respectable tone and neatly executed. It is edited by James Wright, and published by Samuel S. Jackson. The editor pledges himself to give his uniform and deviating support to the doctrines of the Union in Georgia.

SONGSTER'S COMPANION.—Those who have applied at this office for copies of this work within a few weeks past and been disappointed, are now informed that they can be supplied on application. A number of copies have been lately received from the binder, and such arrangements made, it is hoped as will prevent any disappointment in future until the entire edition is disposed of.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the State of Alabama, at the periods hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

At the land office at Mardisville, on Monday, the 1st day of March next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

Part of the base line west of the Merididian, eight and nine miles.

Fractional townships thirteen of ranges eight, ten, and eleven.

Parts of townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen of range twelve.

Parts of townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two of range thirteen.

MAIL ROBBERY AND MURDER.

One of the worst calamities that ever befell the U. S. Mail in Alabama, occurred between Mobile and this place on the night of the 19th inst. The Mail was robbed near Jackson, and the Driver shot, with two balls, through the head. The robbers are supposed to be three men who have been working about S. for some days previous to the murder. Several of the City Police of Mobile left on Wednesday in pursuit of them, and it is thought they will be taken. The postmaster of Mobile has offered \$500 reward for their apprehension. A pitiful man for the Government, truly.

The Mails are believed to have been the Mobile bag of the 19th, and two from New Orleans, containing bank notes and drafts to a large amount.—Mont. Adv.

We extract the following from a recently published letter of Langdon Cheves, who, it will be remembered, was formerly President of the United States Bank.

"I am of opinion that a national bank will not aid, but embarrass, the restoration of the currency of the country; and that afterward, it must be an institution infinitely dangerous under many circumstances and in many views. I admit that, under a very wise and circum-spect management it might be useful; but it is certain as any thing depending on human action and human will, that it will not be so managed. Besides, I have no doubt Congress have no constitutional power to establish such an institution; and this, I think, has been the clearly expressed judgment of that school of public men who claim Mr. Jefferson as their head, and who have administered the Government for almost forty years. The institution of the late bank was a departure from the principles of that school, badly justified, or rather lamely excused at the time, since generally regretted by them, and, finally, by themselves atoned for, in the best manner, in their power, by putting it down."—Troy (N. Y.) Budget.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A letter from the Postmaster at Camden, South Carolina, states that a dreadful accident occurred at the ferry at that place, on the night of the 23d ult. "The flat boat sprang a leak and sunk as it was crossing over the river, with twenty black persons on board and a wagon and four horses and so the express Mail from the North, with the boy and horse. Sixteen blacks and three horses were drowned. The boy and horse were saved by swimming to the shore. The boy sprang off when he got to the bushes or willow trees, fifty or a hundred yards below the landing; the horse went up with the current, and swam out. The Express Mail as the boy stated, was washed off

after he left the flat. The mail bag was found early the next morning, two or three hundred yards below on some bushes. The night was very stormy and dark, and the river quite full. He adds: "The mail contained three India rubber canvass bags: two of them were in tolerably good order, and I sent them off again as they were; the third bag was in a very wet state, so that I dried all the packages by the fire; and yesterday, about twelve o'clock, the Express mail bag was sent off by the stage to Columbia."

It is a singular and significant fact, that the traitorous Madisonian is not sustained by a single Democratic paper in the whole Union, and that all its endorsers and copyists are of the Hartford Convention stamp. All the honest Democrats who differed from the Administration at the last session in relation to the Sub-Treasury scheme, are willing to concede something for the good of the party, and to unite with their old and tried friends in sustaining the President against the Federal bank party.—[Eastern Argus.

HENRY CLAY.—At a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Kentucky, Gov. Metcalf in the chair, Henry Clay of Kentucky was nominated a suitable Candidate for President of the United States. There can be no impropriety in this nomination by the partisan members of the Legislature, in their individual capacity, or of their recommending a whig convention to confirm their nomination; but we do protest against the course proposed by Mr. Helm, of doing the same thing as a legislative body.

Ky. Gaz.

COTTON.—Since our last, Liverpool dates to the 9th December have been received, which represent a further advance in the price of Cotton, and sales extensive. What effect will be produced in the foreign market when the excited State of public feeling both on the Canadian lines and in the halls of Congress, growing out of the capture and destruction of the Caroline, shall have reached England, a little time will determine. Should a rupture between the two governments be anticipated by them, the spirit for speculation will be revived, holders will advance on their rates, and the market being already in a healthy and improving state of prices, Cotton may run up to ruinous rates. These of course are suppositions predicated upon contingencies, and may or may not be realized.

But little change in this market since our last issue appears to be about the highest price given. We agree with the writers of the following letter (politely forwarded to us by Express) the early shipments to New Orleans will realize the highest profits. Planters and others who ship should therefore avail themselves of the first tide to put off their crops.—Democrat.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17, 1838.

SIR: Amixed we send you a Price Current of the 13th inst, with the particulars of our Cotton market up to the date, since which time we have received a Liverpool Price Current per Express, via New York, showing an advance of nearly two cents per pound in the price of cotton in the market.

We therefore hasten to make this known to our friends in North Alabama, through the medium of your paper, and should a proportionate improvement in price have been experienced there we recommend them to effect sales at home, other than operated in getting up the price of cotton abroad, we are confident, cannot continue long; and as soon as the fact is established in Liverpool that the crop of the U. S. for the last year, is larger than any former one, the demand must diminish, and the price of the article. The same favorable intelligence from a foreign market, if there two years ago, would have given rise to a hazardous speculation, but the capital being now in the hands of more prudent men, we have to note an improvement of about half a cent only in this market, and quote North Alabama and Tennessee cottons from 8 to 10 1/2 cents, Exchange being 5, per cent in favor of this place.

Very respectfully,

POPE, POWERS & SMITH.

From the Globe, Jan. 2d. 1838.

ABOLITIONISM.

The political cast which Abolitionism is rapidly assuming, is beginning to attract a portion of the attention which it deserves. The papers in that interest are unmeasured in their denunciation of Mr. VAN BUREN and many of his friends, while the Opposition candidates for the Presidency receive their applause, and evidently court their favor, of which Mr. WEBSTER'S New York speech, last March Mr. CLAY'S conduct in bringing on the abolition debate in the Senate, on the 18th Dec. are specimens.

The Emancipator, of the 23rd Dec. the great organ of the Abolitionists, thus speaks of Mr. VAN BUREN and his friends:

"From the audacious avowal made by the President in his preliminary speech on March 4, 1837, and from every measure which he has since recommended or engaged in, in which slavery is either immediately or remotely connected, it is self-evident, that all contrivances will be resorted to, for the support and extension of slavery throughout our country. Internal peace and foreign war both will be jeopardized or offered as a sacrifice upon the altars of that accursed monster, to propitiate the persons on whose favor the Administration relies. With the political question, as Anti-Slavery men, we have no connection; but I view the present Executive and the majority in both houses of Congress as sworn, at all risks, and in defiance of all consequences, to maintain and enlarge the domains of slavery; as is publicly avowed in Washington, all other national affairs shall be subordinate to that controlling concern, the security of Southern institutions."

Such is the language in which the President is spoken of for having declared his determination, in his Inaugural Address, to preserve, inviolate, the compromises on which the Union was founded, and without which it cannot be preserved.

With respect to the number of petitions which are intended to be poured upon Congress, & each of which, according to Mr. CLAY'S doctrine, must be referred, reported upon, considered, debated, and decided, the following passage from the same Emancipator will give some idea:

"It cannot therefore be too urgently and steadfastly enforced upon all patriotic citizens, and the friends of freedom, of Christianity, and of man, that it is their high duty to multiply and transmit their petitions to the members of Congress who will present them—above all, to transfer them to John Quincy Adams. He stands unmoved amid the war of the conflicting elements, and unscathed by the scorings of Southern combustibles. I know no plan which would be so efficient as for an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, to be appointed, who should collect all the petitions upon slave-

ry in the District of Columbia, the admission of Texas, &c. and then having quietly transferred him to the dividing line of the city of Washington southwardly, procure a wagon and four horses, and with a flag labelled, so as to be seen by all men—PETITIONS TO CONGRESS—slowly proceed through Alexandria, Georgetown, and along the Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol; and then transfer his ton of petitions to John Quincy Adams. The chivalry of the South would be affrighted; fancying that the Great Liberator was about to appear, and to command, "Let my people go that they may serve me."

Quere.—Would it not add to the imposing solemnity of the spectacle, if Mr. Adams himself should drive the wagon; or, at all events, should push at the wheels, in the character of Hercules, while the heavily-laden vehicle climbed its slow way up the Capitol Hill?

With respect to the object of these petitions, and how far they are intended to vindicate the right of petition, or to effect an abolition of slavery, the following item from the Emancipator must be considered as much more authentic than any thing which Mr. CLAY or Mr. ADAMS can say in Congress:

"By what follows, it will be seen how shortsighted were the calculations of this pro-slavery letter-writer, that 'the question of abolition, was at rest at least in the Senate.' We tell him that it will never do to halloo till he is out of the woods. There is but one way to put the question at rest, either in Congress or elsewhere; and that is, by ABOLISHING SLAVERY."

So that, according to this authentic declaration, the petitions are to come, not until the right of petition is vindicated, but until slavery itself is abolished!

The manner in which Mr. CLAY first got up the Abolition debate in the Senate at this session, deserves to be carefully noted and remembered by all the friends of the Union. It was in this manner: Mr. WALL of New-Jersey presented one of the petitions, and moved to lay it on the table. This motion was made by Mr. W. himself, and is a motion which stops all discussion. Mr. CLAY asked Mr. W. to withdraw the motion; which was done to oblige Mr. CLAY. This withdrawal opened the subject for discussion; and he immediately inquired whether these petitions were not on the increase? and being answered in the affirmative, he inquired again if this increase did not arise from the belief that the right of petition was denied, than from an increase of the spirit of Abolitionism itself? and being again answered in the affirmative, instead of making a statement of facts to show the deluded petitioners that they were mistaken in their belief—that the right of petition had never been denied in either House of Congress; on the contrary, had been solemnly affirmed by recorded votes, and decided majorities, in each House—instead of doing this, Mr. CLAY went off in an impassioned speech in favor of the right of petition, all bottomed upon the assumption—as an unspoken contrary to recorded facts—that the right of petition had been denied to these people in Congress. Thus the agitating debate was brought on; thus this firebrand question—which every body sees has now become political, and is to last until after the next Presidential election, was commenced in the Senate. Many Senators reminded Mr. CLAY that the right of petition had been affirmed in both Houses of Congress; but it would not do; he had the favor of the abolitionists, and he went on to give them, and to claim for them, the only thing which they now ask from their POLITICAL friends, that is, discussion in Congress! It was in allusion to this mischievous movement of Mr. CLAY, and his known knack of compromising difficulties after having created them, that Mr. Cuthbert hit him off in one of those pungent and sententious apostrophes which it belongs to genius to conceive and to execute; it was in that brief reply in which he conjured this renowned architect of difficulties and compromises to pause, and not act the part of the grand DISTURBER, that he might afterwards act the grand PACIFICATOR.

From the New York Enquirer of Jan. 8.

LATEST FROM NIAGARA.

We give below all the important particulars in relation to the recent violation on our territory at Schlosher. The details of the wanton and cold blooded murder of those on board the Caroline are well calculated to rouse the people on the frontier, and we shall be most agreeably surprised if, under the circumstances of the case, they are restrained from going en masse into Canada.

Colonel McNabb, it appears, disclaims any intention of capturing the boat on our water; and yet holds as a prisoner of war a lad captured on board of her! This is trifling with our authorities, & we presume Sir Francis Head will promptly disavow all such proceedings.

CANADA.—A Rochester paper gives the following additional particulars of the burning of the steam-boat Caroline.

The horrid details of this damning outrage, as we have them from an eye witness, are these: On Friday afternoon the steamboat Caroline, Captain Appleton, came down from Buffalo to Schlosher, with passengers, and subsequently passed over to Navy Island with a party of gentlemen who wished to visit the Island. Before dark she again returned to Schlosher, where she was to lay during the night.

The tavern accommodations at the place being limited, and a large number of persons having collected out of curiosity, under the expectation that an attack would be made during the night upon the island, all the berths in the boat were made up (20) and 15 or 20 mattresses spread upon the floor.

These were all filled, as the steward and captain assert, and several besides were known to be asleep under the awning upon the deck. The whole number on board could not have been less than 45 or 50. Some 10 or 20 of them are missing. They were without doubt murdered, and have gone over the Falls.

At 12 o'clock all appeared in a profound slumber. A few minutes after that hour, however, the boat was attacked by what afterwards appeared to be five eight-oared boats—each contained from 10 to 15 regular British troops in sailor uniform.

Captain Handy of Buffalo—commandant of a schooner on Lake Erie—was awake by the tumult below, and immediately upon discovering his danger, he rushed for the companion-way. Before, however, he reached the deck, he was met by a soldier, whose arms he caught hold of, making the remark that it was not possible he would attack an unarmed man; but he had scarcely made the remark, when he was struck a blow upon the head with a sabre, which laid bare his skull for several inches, and knocked him again back into the cabin. The ruffian accompanied the blow with the remark: "There take that, and go to hell—you d-d rebel!" He fell upon the body of a black man, who had been killed by the murderers; he soon, however, regained his feet, leaped from the stern window, and swam to the shore. Captain Handy had on a fur cap, with a thick front piece, which, doubtless, saved his life.

Captain King of Buffalo, after having reached

the deck, had a sabre aimed at his head. To guard the blow, he raised his right arm, and the sabre fell upon his shoulder, leaving a frightful gash. Another blow followed, which nearly severed his arm at the wrist. He, however, escaped, but is not expected to live.

Capt. Applebee also reached the deck, but was knocked overboard by a blow upon the head from a musket. Although severely stunned, Capt. A. succeeded in swimming to the shore.

Two hands leaped from a window, and escaped unharmed.

Captain Case, who owns the Caroline, also escaped uninjured, as did also two or three others.

Horrid as are the details already given, the most diabolical act remains yet to be told. Upon the discovery of the tumult, many in the cabin attempted to hide from the monsters who were murdering their associates so indiscriminately. Among these was the cabin boy of the boat, an interesting lad of 12 years. He secreted himself in a cupboard; but he was soon discovered; upon which he fell upon his knees, and begged for his life, innocently remarking, "you ain't going to kill me, are you?" The brutish reply was, "We give no quarters;" and he was run through the body with a bayonet, with such force as to penetrate the back part of the cupboard! A slash or two from a sabre followed, and the innocent and unfortunate boy slept the sleep of death!

This scene was observed by Captain King, who remarked that of all the scenes of peril and death which he had witnessed, that was the most savage and awful.

When the work of slaughter and death was complete, the murderers plundered the boat, broke up the cabin furniture, set her on fire, towed her into the river, and permitted her to float over the Falls.

When she reached the centre of the river, she was a solid mass of fire. The flames continued to ascend, with terrific sublimity, until she reached the rapids on the west side of Goat Island. She then broke in pieces, and in a moment all was total darkness.

Several gentlemen, who witnessed the heart-rending spectacle, affirm that, while the boat was in flames, they saw persons moving upon the deck. While this may be so, we hope it may only have been the workings of their imaginations.

As soon as the fire on the boat was visible, the murderers gave three cheers for Victoria, a large transparent signal was raised at Chippewa, to guide the direction of the boats to the harbor, and reiterated shouts were distinctly heard from the British troops. And yet, in a despatch received in this city by express from McNabb to Mr. Garrow, Marshal of this district, the former asserts that the destruction of the steamboat Caroline was unauthorized. He must deem the American people the same tame, ignorant tools that those are over whom he tyrannizes, and who kiss the rod that smites them. If the act was unauthorized, the fifty or sixty murderers will be delivered up to justice. If they are not, there is a law of redress which can be put in force.

When the boats were returning, a fire was opened upon them from the island, but as the night was dark the result was not known.

In the course of Saturday forenoon, Mr. West, of this city, crossed over to the Canada side, below the falls, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any bodies had floated upon shore. After encountering the fiery glances of 40 or 50 savages stationed at this point, he was escorted into the officers' department, and bluntly told that no bodies had been discovered, and he was at liberty immediately to return.

He did return, and on his way back observed in the eddy many portions of the wreck, and a part of the body of one of the murdered inmates of the unfortunate steamboat.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have seen a gentleman who left Niagara Falls on Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock. He says the number murdered is estimated at from 15 to 20.

When the boats landed, there were two spies on board, one of whom was seen by the watch on the steamboat to shoot the first man killed.

The murderers were armed with swords, pistols, muskets, and axes. The axe was the principal weapon used to murder the persons sleeping in the cabin; and they employed it indiscriminately. It was a horrid butchery! The contemplation of it curdles our blood.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Liverpool packets of the 25th November and 1st December have arrived at New York bringing accounts from Liverpool to the 2nd December and London to the 30th Nov.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament on the 15th Nov. by a speech in person: we are compelled to omit the speech this morning for want of room.

The manner of the young and lovely sovereign is described by the papers as clear, impressive and dignified, and was the theme of general admiration. "It was in truth (says a London Journal) a finished specimen of beautiful elocution."

The most important intelligence by these arrivals is a further advance in Cotton. The advance up to 23d Nov. was fully 1-2d. per lb. on American descriptions, but the demand falling off between the 25th and 1st December a decline of 3d. a 1-2d. was submitted to. A circular of the last date, states that the depression was of short duration and the business of that day and the day before was transacted with such a degree of spirit, as, with the reduced state of Cotton on hand caused prices to advance again, say 3d. We presume therefore that the advance since the date of the previous accounts (10th Nov.) may be calculated at about 1-2 cent. per lb. This, together with the fact that the market exhibited an animated appearance when the packet left, renders the advices highly favorable.—Whig.

HORRID.—Mr. Catlin, in a letter to the editor of the New York Star, speaking of the ravages of the small pox among the Indians, says:—"Only one year and a half ago I was at Prairie du Chien, on the Upper Mississippi, where I witnessed its frightful effect among the Winnebagoes and Sioux—every other man amongst them was slain by it; and O-wa-pe-shaw, the greatest man of the Sioux, with half of his band, died under the corner of fences; in little (horrid)

groups, to which kindred ties held them in ghastly death, with their bodies swollen and covered with pustules,—their eyes blinded—hidiously howling their death song in utter despair—affectionately clinging to each other's necks with one hand, and grasping bottles and tin pans of whiskey in the other!"

LOSS OF THE STEAMERS VICKSBURG AND BLACK HAWK.

The New Orleans Bee of the 1st inst. gives an account of the loss by fire on the 29th ult., of the steamer Vicksburg, from Vicksburg bound to New Orleans, with 1577 bales of Cotton and 19 passengers. She was discovered to be on fire at about 4 A. M. and in twenty minutes was enveloped in flames. The passengers succeeded in reaching the shore, and attach no blame to the officers of the boat. The entire cargo lost, tho' believed to be insured. The boat was insured to the amount of \$20,000.

The same paper in noticing the loss of the Black Hawk says, the engineer and pilot were instantly killed, and several others missing, five badly scalded and others slightly. Part of the cargo had been saved. She had on board \$90,000 in specie belonging to the U. S., \$75,000 of which was saved.—Nashville Banner.

Latest from Texas.—We find in the Houston Telegraph of the 30th ult., an attack was made on a party of their guard by about fifty Mexicans, not far from San Antonio. Col. Karnes from whom this information was derived in a letter, states farther, that the Mexicans in his opinion, are preparing for a regular campaign. The Telegraph states that he understands a large number of emigrants are coming to that place, and advises them to fear nothing as to their difficulties with the Mexican Government. He conceives that they are well able in men and other resources, to withstand any force the Mexicans can send against them, and even to prosecute the war on their own terms.

Crime in Ohio.—Of 145 convicts in the Penitentiary, only 14 are from New-England. The surplus of earnings over the expenditures, exceeds \$10,000: so the institution is independent of the State Treasury. Notwithstanding the great increase of population since 1855, there was in that year a greater number of convicts, viz: 150. There is now only one white female in the Penitentiary.

Twenty-five families recently arrived in Wabash County, Ill., from Switzerland, Europe. It is said that they brought with them two millions of dollars in gold and silver.—This kind of money, every one is aware, never depreciates to the detriment of those who have worked hard to obtain it, and it is quite certain that the honest and industrious Swiss will find it very convenient to assist them in procuring comfortable homes in a new country, and a land of strangers.

The village of St. Eustache, which was destroyed in the late conflicts in Lower Canada, was one of the prettiest in the Province. The Roman Catholic Chapel, amidst the altars and tombs of which the French fought so desperately with their fowling-pieces, against the royal artillery, and cost £9,000. It was one of the most elegant edifices of the kind in Canada.

PREVALENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The English language is now spoken by a population amounting to 44,442,000, viz: in Europe, 26,700,000; in Africa, 240,000; in Australasia, 100,000; in the U. States 15,000,000. British America, 1,350,000; in West Indies, 840,000; in South America, 112,000; Newfoundland, 80,000; Texas, 20,000. And it is spoken partly in Europe, Hindostan, &c., and the allied provinces, by 150,000. The inhabitants who thus talk are spread over an extent of territory amounting to 9,415,393 square miles, 2,257,300 of which form the little plat of the United States.—Me. Wes. Jour.

THOSE of our patrons who have not yet made payment will please call and do so immediately if convenient: Mr. J. D. Porter, our Agent will with great pleasure receive any cash offered during the absence of Mr. Woodward. **WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.** N. B. SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SALE. Feb. 1, 1838.—3t. W. W. & Co.

\$20 REWARD.

WAS stolen from a farm near Mardisville in Talladega County, Ala. on the night of the 27th of December, a dark Chesnut sorrel mare, about five or six years old, no white about her excepting a small white spot on her back, occasioned from the saddle; she is not gaited, and is easily scared and starts frequently when riding. I will give a reward of twenty dollars to any one, who will secure the mare so that I can get her again, besides paying all expenses.

GEORGE W. STONE, or ISAAC STONE.

Near Mardisville. Feb. 1, 1838.

The Jacksonville Republican & Tuscaloosa Intelligencer will please publish the above 3 weeks and send the account to this office for collection.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff.

And Administrator, by order of the Orphans Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.

Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, Living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony about three years old flax main and Tail two hind feet White appraised to Twenty two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk. C. C. Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

POETRY.

THE DAMSEL OF PERU.

BY BRYANT.

Where olive leaves were twinkling in every wind that blew,
There sat beneath the pleasant shade, a damsel of Peru.
Betwixt the slender boughs as they opened to the air,
Came glimpses of her ivory neck, and of her glossy hair.
And sweetly rang her silver voice within that shady nook,
As from the shrubby glen is heard the sound of hidden brook.

'Tis a song of love and valor in the noble Spanish tongue,
That once upon the sunny plains of old Castile was sung;
When, from their mountain holds, on the Moorish rout below,
Had rushed the Christians, like a flood, and swept away the foe.
Awhile that melody is still, and then breaks forth anew:
A wilder rhyme, a livelier note, of freedom and Peru.
A white hand parts the branches, a lovely face looks forth,
And bright dark eyes gaze steadfastly and sadly towards the north.
Thou look'st in vain, sweet maiden, the sharpest sight would fail
To spy a sign of human life abroad in all the vale;
For the noon is coming on, and the sun-beams fiercely beat,
And the silent hills and forest-tops seem reeling in the heat.

That white hand is withdrawn, that fair sad face is gone,
But the music of that silver voice is flowing sweetly on,
Not as of late, in cheerful tones, but mournfully and low:
A ballad of a tender maid heart-broken long ago—
Of him who died in battle, the youthful and the brave,
And her who died of sorrow upon his early grave.
But see, along that mountain's slope, a fiery horseman ride,
Mark his torn plume, his tarnish'd belt, the sabre at his side.
His spurs are buried rowel deep, he rides with loosened rein;
There's blood upon his charger's flank, and foam upon his mane,
He speeds towards the olive-grove, along that shaded hill,
God shield the helpless maiden there, it he should mean her ill!

And suddenly that song has ceased, and suddenly I hear
A shriek sent up amid the shade, a shriek—but not of fear.
For tender accents follow, and tender pauses speak,
The overflow of gladness, when words are all too weak:
'I lay my good sword at thy feet, for now Peru is free,
And I am come to dwell beside the olive-grove with thee.'

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The following narrative is communicated by a valuable correspondent, and has the merit of a strict conformity to truth in its detail. The story was related to the writer by those who were immediately engaged in the transactions it records, and whose veracity and intelligence cannot be doubted.

THE FATAL SILVER BULLET.

A TRUE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the summer and autumn of 1777, while Sir William Howe, with a fleet and part of the royal army were lying in New York, General Burgoyne with his army were advancing from Canada towards Albany.

The object and design of the enemy were to possess themselves of Lake Champlain, with the whole of the Hudson, and thereby to cut off all intercourse and communication between the Eastern and Southern States. For the purpose of watching the motions and annoying the operations of the hostile armies, General Washington had directed small bodies of troops to be stationed at Fish Kill, Redhook, Greenbush, and several other places on the East side of the river, between New York and Albany, with strict orders to take up and examine all strangers travelling up and down the river, either by land or water; and if detected in espionage, or employed in communicating information between the British armies, to be punished according to the rules of war.

About the first of September, a pedestrian passing northwardly, was halted and stopped by a sentinel of the guard stationed at Redhook, and commanded by Capt. John Mansfield, of Connecticut. The man was about thirty years of age, and clothed in the habit of a farmer. He was conducted to the guard-house. Capt. M. inquired of him his name, the place of his residence, as well as that to which he was going, his business there, &c. He replied by giving a name, and stated that he belonged to the place below Redhook, and was a farmer—that he was now on his way to the next town above, with a view to purchase a pair of oxen from a farmer of his acquaintance living there. He was asked whether he had about him any letter or other communication from Lord Howe, or any other British officer at New York; addressed to General Burgoyne, or any officer in his army? To which he promptly answered in the negative. Capt. M. then told him that such were the orders of his superior officer, that it became his duty to search the person of every traveller under similar circumstances; to which he replied, he had no objection to being searched.

Capt. M. then directed two or three of the guard to take off his coat and examine the pockets, folds, lining, &c. of every other part critically. While this was going, one of the guard observed the prisoner to pass his hand with a quick motion from his pocket to his mouth, and by the motion of his chin seemed to be swallowing something that went down rather hard, as he expressed himself. The search, however, continued, and was finished, without any discovery which would justify the farther detention of the prisoner. Capt. M. was then informed of the suspicious circumstances noticed by the guard.

What was now to be done? Strong suspicion had attached itself to the stranger, but no positive proof had as yet appeared against him. An expedient soon suggested itself to the ready thoughts of our Yankee Captain. He observed to the prisoner, 'We have detained you on your journey for some length of time, and subjected you to a pretty strict examination. I feel bound by the rules of civility to treat you to a bowl of toddy, before you proceed on, and if you will drink with us you shall be made welcome.' The man was pleased with the invitation and readily agreed to accept it. The captain took upon himself the office of bar-keeper, and soon prepared the toddy. To make it genuine and answer the purpose for which he wanted it, he stirred in a good and sufficient dose of emetic tartar. Our stranger being thirsty and somewhat fatigued by travelling, drank very freely of the beverage, while the capt. and others present barely tasted and passed it round.

A free conversation soon commenced between the stranger and his new acquaintances. He inquired of capt. M. the number of men under his command, and at the different military stations above Redhook, whether they were furnished with field pieces or any kind of cannon—what number of centinels were placed on watch at a time—how often, and at what time in the night they relieved, &c. &c. About twelve or fifteen minutes after the toddy went round and went down, our guest began to grow pale and look wild, 'something,' said he, 'is the matter with me—I feel very sick at my stomach all at once!' He rose immedi-

ately from his seat and went out into the wood-yard, where a quantity of chips were lying, and soon began to evacuate his stomach. He was carefully watched by Capt. M. and several of the guard, and was seen by them to draw with his foot a parcel of the chips over the matter emitted from his stomach, before he returned into the house. While he was rinsing his mouth in the house, Capt. M. directed a search to be made among the chips, where was soon found a silver ball of the size of a small musket bullet, made by two pieces of very thinly plated silver, bent round and lightly soldered together. Included in this fatal bullet was found a letter on a sheet of silk paper signed by Lord Howe, addressed to Gen. Burgoyne, giving information respecting the situation of the royal fleet and army at New York, and requesting advice from the General by the bearer, what progress he was making with the army under his command toward Albany, at which place he hoped and expected soon to meet him. But the deciphering and reading the letter presented at first another puzzle to the Yankee Captain. It commenced 'in the words and figures following,' (viz.) 'M6 421r S3r, b6 th 2 b21r y45 w31l 121ar,' &c. After a little examination and study, however, the mystery was overcome. It was discovered that the arithmetical figures up to 6 inclusive, were substituted for our vowels, thus a1, e2, i3, o4, u5, y6. The key being now found immediately unlocked the whole contents of the silver bullet. The bearer of course was continued in custody, and a court martial speedily formed, by whom, on the clearest evidence of guilt, the unfortunate prisoner was convicted, sentenced and executed.

SEVENTY-SIX.

A NEW SPECIMEN.—A gentleman residing at Troy, a frontier town in Vermont, writes his friend in Boston: 'A curious method has been adopted to smuggle arms into Canada, for the use of the patriots. It is well known that a number of girls from the northern section of Vermont, as well as the contiguous part of Lower Canada, find employment as the factories at Lowell, Mass. It has sometimes been the case when a death has occurred amongst their number, that the body has been sent to the friends of the deceased for burial. During the past summer it was observed that an unusual number of coffins had passed along, frequently accompanied by mourners. Two or three had sometimes passed at a time, which occasioned reports that some terrible malady was raging at Lowell. Since the present difficulties occurred in Canada, some one, having the fear of her Majesty before his eyes, suspected that these coffins contained other arms than those of a female corpse, and he assumed the responsibility of opening one, when, behold, rifles, guns, pistols, and swords, 'looked daggers' at him, as a voice seemed to thunder in his ear "slut pan!" and he fled for protection behind the bayonets of British soldiers.'

THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.—The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is suspected by many to run through the whole diameter of the earth. The branch terminates in it, and the explorer suddenly finds himself brought upon its brink, standing on a projecting platform surrounded on three sides by darkness and terror, a gulch on the right and a gulf on the left, and before him what seems an interminable void. He looks aloft, but no eye has reached the top of the great over-arching dome; nothing is there seen but the flashing of the water dropping from above, smiling as it shoots by in the unwonted gleam of the lamp. He looks below, and nothing there meets his glance save darkness as thick as lamp black, but he hears a wild mournful melody of water, the wailing of the brook for the green and the sunny channel left in the upper world never more to be revisited. Down goes a rock, tumbled over the cliff by the guide, who is of the opinion that folks come here to see and hear, not to muse and be melancholy. There it goes—sleets it has reached the bottom—No—bark it strikes again—once more and again still falling. Will it never stop? One's hair begins to bristle, as he hears the sound repeated, growing less and less, until the ear can follow it no longer. Certainly if the pit of Frederick shall be eleven thousand feet deep, the Bottomless Pit of the Mammoth Cave must be its equal; for two minutes, at least, we can hear the stone descending.

The Gin House on the plantation of Judge W. H. Lawrence, of Green county, Ala. was burned on the night of the 21st ult. with six negroes and fifty thousand pounds of seed cotton. It seems that the picked cotton took fire from a candle, and that the flames spread with such rapidity as to render it impossible to extricate the negroes, who were packing away the ginned cotton in the pick-room.

ACCIDENTAL THROAT CUTTING.—On Tuesday of last week, Charles Curby, son of Richard Curby of New Castle, Westchester county, was in the act of pumping water, unfortunately, unfortunately, and falling upon the pump hook, cut his throat in so shocking a manner as nearly to produce death. The wound was about three inches long and one inch deep; but he is likely to recover.

M. Deschamps, a wealthy, citizen of Lyons, fell into a state of such a profound lethargy the 27th Oct. that his friends prepared to bury him, and brought in the coffin, supposing him dead. The funeral was assembled, and the lid of the coffin just about to be screwed down, when he rose up and asked for something to eat. The scene was one of horror mingled with the ludicrous. He said he had been conscious of every word uttered. He came near being buried the day before.

'Please, sir, I don't think Mr. Dorem takes his physician regular,' said a doctor's boy the other day to his employer. 'Who so?' 'Cause, ry he's gettin' well so precious fast!'

How to Know a Wife's Beauty.—When Milton was blind he married a shrew. The duke of Buckingham called her a rose. 'I am no judge of colors,' replied Milton, 'and it may be so for I feel the thorns daily.'

'Teddy, my boy, jiss' guess how many cheese there are in that ere bag, an' faith I'll give yee the whole five.' 'Arrah, be me sowl! bad luck to the man that could ye!

Extract from a Lecture on Popular Delusions delivered before the young people's institute, Providence. A TRUE STORY.—A young gentleman of my acquaintance, in other respects a very intelligent person, was a firm believer in ghosts. He had a brother who resided in Boston, as head clerk in a mercantile establishment in that city. The gentleman related to me the following narrative, as a means of removing my scepticism on the subject.

'My brother,' said he, 'was seized with a disorder in his head. At night he retired to bed, at an early hour, and laying the books and papers of which he had charge, on a table at the side of his bed, which was his usual practice, disposed himself for slumber, after having extinguished his light. In a few minutes, he was astonished to see his room brilliantly illuminated, and, on looking up, beheld a lady approaching him, with a bright burning lamp in her hand. His first impulse was that of terror. His next, the thought that some one in disguise had entered for the purpose of robbery—and he involuntarily reached forth his hand to protect his employer's property on the table. The apparition, however, approached the bedside, looking the young man steadily in the face for a short time, then vanished, and left him again in total darkness.

The second and third nights the same vision was repeated. The young man became restless and melancholy—immediately returned home to his brother's

house—continued to grow more unwell—was finally confined to his bed by a raging fever—and, in defiance of medical skill, was finally attacked with delirium—and, in the course of a few weeks, died a raving maniac.

This is one of the most striking, and best authenticated cases of which I have ever read, or heard.—My friend religiously believed the vision, a warning to his brother, of his disease and death. 'Not so with me. The first item in the narrative was an ample key to the entire mystery. The disorder in the head commenced first,—the brain was affected,—the mind was diseased—imagination, perhaps in the incipient stage of a confused slumber, created the vision—the impression made on the mind caused its repetition, and which would probably have continued but for change of scene—the conviction of reality produced melancholy, and increased the malady—and finally, what was supposed a warning, but which was in fact, the effect of disease, doubtless proved one cause of accelerating the prostration of reason, and the work of death.'

THRILLING INCIDENT.—A Mr. Beasley, a few days since, offered to the Georgia Legislature, a memorial, stating that some years ago he had purchased of a slave trader a negro woman and her sucking child, as he then believed the latter to be—and that he afterwards found that an imposition had been practised on him, as the child had been stolen from a white woman or abandoned by its mother. The object of the memorial was, to move the Legislature to change the name of the foundling from that of William (known in the bill of sale of the slave trader,) to that of William Brockett Beasley—and to restore to him the natural rights of which he had been unjustly deprived. A thrill of admiration passed through the House. Mr. Beasley was in the lobby & held up the child in his arms—a fairer, prettier, more intelligent looking boy, had never been desired. Many an old bachelor's mouth watered! The House went into committee of the whole, had the child in their midst, and every one we believe was satisfied of his whiteness—and his title to freedom.

DOCTOR.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend successfully to the diseases of this climate, and by prompt and assiduous attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. N. B. He has devoted great attention to female diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837. We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doct. William Williamson, for several years, do with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a man well qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Clerk S. and Abram Meader, Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven, Jesse Mitchell, Clerk S. Samuel T. Pharr. I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation. Doct. JOHN M. NEAL. White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS & HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. H. C. McClung, on the corner of Commerce and Main Streets in East Wetumpka, a large & general assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND HARDWARE.

ALSO—A LOT OF SUPERIOR

FURNITURE.

The sale will commence as above and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of. This sale offers a rare opportunity for great bargains.

Terms, all sums under \$100, Cash—all sums over \$100, Three months credit, all sum over \$150 Six months credit—approved endorsed note payable in Bank.

CAMPBELL & FRIOU.

By J. M. Friou.

37-The Talladga and Jacksonville papers will copy the above 3 times and charge this office. Jan. 25, 1838.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN. For Sale at this Office.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Sihon House, living on Tallapoosa River, two Ponies, one a Black Mare with a Star in her forehead, four feet high, four years old; the other a Bright Bay horse with some white hairs on his rump, six years old, four feet five inches high.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Jan. 25, 1838.—3.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russell Co. Alabama.

THOMAS R. MINGHAM,

General Agent for Land Company. January 4th, 1838.—4f.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—4f.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John D. McReynolds, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against it will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ELIJAH LLOYD, EXECUTOR.

December 7, 1837.—4-6t.

CHATTOOGA ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution, would inform the public that their building will be completed and ready for the reception of students by the first Monday in January, 1838.

The institution will be conducted by MR. & MRS. BRYAN.

Terms of Tuition:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic Per session five and a half months, \$6 00 English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, per session of five and a half months, \$8 00 Chemistry, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Mathematics, &c. per session, \$10 00 Latin and Greek, per session, \$12 00 Painting, per session, \$16 00 Music on the piano, per session, \$24 00 Music and painting by arrangement. Good boarding can be had at convenient distance, in respectable families.

The situation of our institution is healthy and retired, on Chattooga River, near Mr. James Price's. The Society is good, and we can boast of our fertile soil—also, from the experience and competency of the Principal, we can promise to secure to its Pupils, the advantages of a useful education.

By order of the Board, F. KERBY, Chairman.

SAM'L FINDLEY, Secretary.

Chattooga Academy, December 21st, 1837.—2t.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

A. P. WADE, Administrator.

December 23, 1837.—4-6t.

WM. R. HINTON,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANT.

MOBILE. I informs his friends and the Planters and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and be glad to receive a portion of their patronage.—His references will be to those for whom he done business the last season.

Administrator's Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of John G. Arnold, deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their accounts to me, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff

& Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County.

Dec 14, 1837.—4t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Gaylesville, Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st of April, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Brown John V.	Horton Jacob
Bryant Mrs. Harriet	Harrison Joseph W.
Bell Thos. M.	Howell Nancy Miss
Bradley Jesse or Mrs.	Love Jefferson B.
Catharine Coffman	Laudrich Thomas
Bign Wilson	Lay Jno.
Bird Thos.	McDaniel E. R.
Bice Jas. Doct.	McGinnis Jno.
Barkley Lucinda Mrs.	Nichols Archibald
Combs Thos.	Saddler Isaac
Cowan Jonathan	Spangler P.
Chapman Jno.	Soul Isaac
Carpenier Jacob	Tennison Reuben
Clacton Thos. F.	Waid Jacob
Coffman Jacob	Woodie Nat.
Elam E. S.	Wilkinson Jno.
Haus Jno.	

J. T. SORRIE, P. M.

Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, Living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony about three years old six feet high and Tail two hind feet White appraised to Twenty two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk. C. C.

Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

Apprentice Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

THOMAS T. STEPHENS

Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—4t.

500 LABORERS Wanted, at the

ABICOCHA GOLD MINES, Randolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by

JOHN GOODEN.

Jan. 25, 1838.—7t.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

New-York, Paris and London FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING permanently settled himself at Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, invites his friends and the public generally, that he issues the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with or two Journeymen from the Northern States (first rate workmen,) he pledges himself those who may favor him with their patronage may be assured of having any work pertaining to his trade done at short notice and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.

17-N. B. All garments warranted.

Jan. 18, 1838.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

THE Undersigned having

Clark & Peters' Ware-House, in the town of Wetumpka, proposes

Store and Ship Cotton.

Receive and Forward Goods, and to attend to business committed to their care. And from advantage the house has over any other in the town from its situation on the wharf, by which it is saved on cotton, and being separate from other buildings that might endanger from fire, such personal attention as can be given, hope share public patronage.

S. & J. LEEPE

Wetumpka, Jan. 11, 1838.—3m.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, &c. &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY

December 21, 1837.—4f.

100 LABORERS WANTED.

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the road, or to the undersigned.

D. H. BINGHAM,

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4f.

* * * The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above, & forward their account to this office for collection.

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

MOBILE.

Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

WARE-HOUSE

AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka, and recently occupied by James H. H. & Co. and offer their services to the Merchants and Planters generally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE OF COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, and assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. WILSON & CO.

Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillispie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. E. SAWFEE, Administrator.

Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

WILLIAM H. ESTEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladga, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make settlement. His individual and partnership concern of Turner & Ellison are all included. All persons having claims against the estate will please present them.

ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Exrs.

B. D. TURNER,

Nov. 16, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Vol. II. No. 4.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1838.

Whole No. 56.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. P. GRANT.

Subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to number of insertions, will be published until forbidden or charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1837.

Sir: By the management of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, the Congress of Sovereigns, was deterred from fixing on a day for the resumption of specie payments, and restoring to the country its constitutional currency. The New York banks were out-managed and defeated. They are not openly resist their Philadelphia master, and resolve to be honest without his concurrence.

Having passed a few idle resolutions, they adjourned to meet in April next, inviting all the bank sovereigns of the country to join in their deliberations at that time.

In the mean time, these lords and nobles of our young America will beset Congress and the State Legislatures to obtain absolute power for the past, and immunity for the future. The interest of banks, and not the rights of man, will be the execution of the laws and the prosperity of the people, will constitute the theme of discussion, and the subject of legislation. The interest of the free American citizen will be overlooked and forgotten in the clamor raised by the representatives of these usurping corporations; and having, as far as possible, made the State Legislatures and Congress itself subservient to their designs, they meet again in April to report proceedings, and determine what further measures ought to be taken to establish the bank power, and extend the bank dominion.

Let every friend of liberty in Congress, and in the State Legislatures, raise his voice against the further progress of this usurpation. Why does not the Congress of Ohio, Kentucky, of Virginia, and of New York, forthwith return to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws, resume payment of their debts, and restore a specie currency? Their delegates in convention have announced their ability to do so, and left them without excuse. Why does not the Pennsylvania bank of the United States resume payment? Its president declared, when it stopped, that the step was taken, not because the bank was unable to meet its responsibilities, but as a matter of general policy—to save its specie, that it might take the lead in resuming. Governor Ritner has declared, in his message, that the banks of Pennsylvania can resume payment at any time. There is no demand for specie from abroad, and the current is setting towards us. What excuse have they for further delinquency? What plea can they make to the people for a longer disregard of their legal and moral obligations? Why the necessity for another Convention? Why do they not at once restore the currency to the specie standard and put an end to the public agitations? If they do not, it is because they WILL NOT. If they do not, it will be evidence that their capacity outweighs their honesty; it will be evidence of a stubborn determination to hazard their existence in an open and wilful rebellion against the authority of the people, and the Constitution and laws which they have established. And when it comes to this, will the banks be supported by the people? When they openly say, we can pay, but we won't pay; we can restore the currency to the specie standard, but we won't restore it; we can, at any time, put an end to the distresses of the country, but we won't do it; we are willing to risk all our privileges, and all our immunities, even our existence itself, in political warfare—to put one man down, and another up—to give triumph to one party, and defeat to another: we are willing to peril all hazards—to toss upon the waves, and dash among the rocks of political excitement—on what side will they find honest advocates, and firm supporters? If they rise with a party, will they not fall with a party? If the people find them assuming a political character, instead of a commercial one—entering into elections, distributing offices, and usurping powers which belong to the voters of the country, and their agents, how long would they maintain their privileges, or even their existence? In the full tide of success, and with strength unimpaired, they could not go into such a warfare without imminent danger of speedy annihilation. How much less will be their prospect of success, standing, as they do, in open defiance of the Constitution and laws of the country, refusing to pay their acknowledged debts, and sitting at nought all legal and moral obligation? In two years, if not in one—in three years, if not in two—as soon as the great mass of the people come to understand the facts and principles invol-

ved, they would be overwhelmed with a torrent of public indignation, which would overturn and sweep away their lowest foundation.

And their fate would be merited. For stopping payment they might be excused, under the plea of necessity; for not resuming, when they declare their ability, they have no plea, no excuse, no apology. It is an open, wilful, and flagrant violation of morality and law—a high contempt of the sovereign power of the country—treason against the Government which created and protects them meriting the doom of annihilation.

Republicans! you who think that the rights of man, and not the privileges of bank, were the bones purchased by the blood of the Revolution, and attempted to be secured by our Democratic institutions, awake to your danger! Behold the most deadly enemy of these rights already in the field, marshaling his hosts, and pointing his artillery. Without concert, without discipline, almost without leaders, as you are, have you no courage, no self-denial, no patriotism? Can a few hundred banks, in array with their dependant myriads, conquer and enslave the sons of those whose fathers the embattled hosts of a mighty empire could not terrify nor subdue? Impossible. There is now the same courage, the same self-denial, the same patriotism, which existed in 1776, and it is only necessary to show that liberty is in danger, to bring it into action. It took years to awaken the men of the Revolution to the dangers which threatened them; but the improved means of spreading intelligence will enable the patriots of this day to arouse their sons in as many months. Let him who can wield a pen take it up; let him who can sound and alarm raise his voice. Let us become apostles and missionaries, and if need be, martyrs in the cause of truth and liberty, against this now most formidable enemy to the rights of man. The battle will be tremendous; but it will be short. Reason, morality, law, truth and patriotism, all array with you; and wielding these weapons with the energy which becomes freemen, you will be invincible.

Extract of a letter from a young Virginian.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1838.

The withdrawal of the Southern delegation, is now nearly over. It caused many of the Abolitionists to open their eyes, and will no doubt tend, in a great measure, to teach them the folly of their proceedings; though I see by this morning's paper, that the quakers, alias friends, have issued an address to the good citizens of the U. States, the purport of which is to show the evils, as well as the disadvantages and the sin, of holding the negro in bondage.

In the second place, there was a great excitement created in the Convention to day, which you are aware is sitting in this city for the purpose of reforming the Constitution of 1790, on a motion to print a memorial of sundry citizens of Philadelphia against the extension of the right of suffrage to the black population, in the State of Pennsylvania. This was carried after a fiery debate, of about six hours.

Thirdly, after the passage of the latter motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at three which they did, and passed, on a second reading, an amendment, altering the term of State Senators from four to three years.

Fourthly, there is a bill before the Convention, which will come up shortly for consideration, trying by jury all suits exceeding \$100. This is said to be done for the benefit of their own individual citizens, but believe it not—they are not so careful of their own citizens: it is done for the benefit of the Southern negro!—Thence it follows, that if any of our negroes should get into this State, we cannot get them until they are tried by jury—and when this comes to be the case, we need never push the claim, for I imagine it will be hard to find a jury who will unanimously support the rights of the south. And when women are taking upon themselves, in part, the management of both private and public matters, who will do us justice, by restoring private property?

FROM TAMPA.

We heard it stated, on the authority of some discharged soldiers, who arrived in this city direct from Tampa, that as their vessel was coming down the bay, they met a U. S. Transport, with a large number of Indians and negroes, who had been captured near Charlotte harbor by the Missouri Volunteers, after three days hard fighting. This is stated to have taken place a day or two after the affair of which we gave an account last week.—Floridaian.

FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated January 3, 1838.

"Our war has again commenced in good earnest. The Indians certainly have exhibited some considerable tact in selecting their

battle ground in the late engagement with Col. Taylor. As I have been informed the place selected was a horse-shoe in form. The Indians posted themselves on the right and left, and as soon as our forces had marched in they received the Indian fire on each flank. There must have been at least, 1000 men of our forces engaged. The Indians have learned some lessons of whiteman's warfare. They retreated through the hammock and formed outside, and as soon as our forces reached the outer edge, they were received by a deadly fire from the Indians.

How long is this war to last?—Gen Jessup certainly does all that he can to close it; but it is believed that he is fettered by the interference of Government—the Cherokee Delegation, and such like matters, and I never have believed in the close of the war at a blow. It must be closed through a long course of successive operations, well followed up.—It is, after all, more like a Fox hunt—you must kill them off, one by one, after a long chase."

We copy the following extract from the correspondence of the Savannah Georgian, dated.

FORT LANE, [E. F.] Jan. 1.
"We have news also from Charlotte Harbor or vicinity, of a battle having been fought in the early part of last week, in which five Indians were killed and nine taken prisoners, and Lieut. Hardin, of the dragoons, being dangerously, if not mortally wounded.

"The Express, from General Eustis' Camp, [Fort Christmas], who arrived here yesterday morning, states that upon his leaving the camp, an express had just arrived from Col. Twiggs, with the information that a similar engagement had taken place between a portion of his command and the Indians, and that the same number were killed and taken prisoners, as in the battle of Lieut. Hardin. This news appears to be correct, but the Express has probably confounded Col. Taylor's and Col. Twiggs' express, by some means or other. We will have the true story shortly, and I will give it to you."

We received by the last mail, the following gratifying intelligence from Mississippi.—The Whigs have for some time past boastfully proclaimed their ascendancy in this State, and would have us believe that the federal party had only to thrust the Democrats to one side, that they might occupy their seats.—Hence we find that whilst Messrs. Prentiss and Word has pushed on to Washington to displace Messrs. Gholson & Claibourn, every exertion has been made to defeat the democratic candidate for the Senate, at the election just terminated. Judge Trotter, however, has succeeded, and Mississippi maintains her stand in the ranks of the Democracy.—Democrat.

House of Representatives.

"JACKSON, Miss. Jan. 23, 1838.

"Sir—We met the Enemy and they are ours. On the 22d, the day appointed for going into the election of Senator in Congress, to fill the unexpired time of the Hon. Judge Black, the two Houses met in the House of Representatives, and on the first balloting, Judge Trotter (Democrat) was elected, beating the foremost Whig (Judge Bodley) twenty-five votes.—So you may see, Mississippi is erect.—Huzza for Democracy.

"I remain yours,

"R. W. ROBERTS."

Professor Wilson.—We grieve to announce that this gentleman, the editor of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, and the Proprietor of the beautiful villa at Ellery on the eastern banks of Windermere, has fallen into a state of mental incapacity.

"The last infirmity, of noble minds," from which his nearest friends seem to have little hope of his recovery. We do not know when an event came to our knowledge, bringing with it a train of reflections more painful than that we now most unwillingly publish.—Kendall Mercury.

The Alton Spectator states, that a gentleman who has kept an account of the number of lives lost on the Mississippi, during the past season, by the various steamboat accidents makes the number seven hundred and forty-six.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following is a copy of these resolutions, as they passed the Senate.—Globe.

1. Resolved, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States, and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

2. Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police to full extent to which those powers were not thus delegated, and are alone responsible for them; and any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and

police of the others, on any ground, political, moral, or religious, or under any pretext whatever, with the view to their alteration or subversion, is not warranted by the Constitution, tending to endanger the domestic peace and tranquillity of the States, and by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

III. Resolved, That the Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that in fulfillment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers, as not to interfere with the stability and security of the domestic institutions of the States that Compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist to the extent of its constitutional power, all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions.

IV. Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States, and that no changes of opinion, or feeling on the part of other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks, thereon with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and as such are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligation.

V. Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in this District, is endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this district, would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia, and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

And resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm, and just apprehension, in the States sustaining that domestic institution, would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such Territory who have been permitted to settle with, and hold slaves therein, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the Abolition of slavery therein, and because when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

Twenty-Fifth Congress,
SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.
MONDAY JAN. 15, 1838.

On motion of Mr. BUCHANAN.
The bill to amend the act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, was taken up.

Mr. BUCHANAN observed that it was proper he should give an explanation of the principal provision of the bill now before the Senate, and he should perform this duty with as much brevity as possible. The Committee on Foreign Relations (said Mr. B.) have carefully examined the act of the 20th April, 1818, which embodied all the former laws on the subject of our neutral relations, and have found that it is well adapted to enforce the observance of our duties towards belligerent nations. They therefore, do not propose to make any material change in its provisions. Under that law, the citizens of the United States are prohibited from carrying on any trade sanctioned by the law of nations; nor is it the purpose of this bill to abridge or interfere with any such lawful trade. The citizens of the United States have an unquestionable right to sell arms and munitions of war to the citizens or subjects of belligerent powers who come here to purchase them, without any violation of our neutral obligations. After this purchase has been made, the buyer must get these articles to the place of their destination as well as they can. If they are captured beyond the jurisdiction of this country, by the forces of his enemy, he sustains the loss; but that enemy has no right to ask our Government to prevent such sales. Again, any citizen of the United States may carry arms and munitions of war for sale to one belligerent nation without violating the neutrality of his country towards the other. Such a trade is not prohibited by the law of nations. It is true that such articles, if captured by the enemy on their passage, will be forfeited as contraband of war; but this is the only penalty imposed on such a trade by the law of nations. It is a question in which the Government of the neutral country has no concern. Our policy has ever been to promote the greatest freedom of commerce consistent with our neutral obligations. As regards our trade by sea with all foreign nations in arms and munitions of war, this bill makes no change. It will remain precisely as it was.

What, then, is the object of this bill? We have three neighbors on our frontiers, Canada, Texas and Mexico, and the duties of good neighborhood required something more from us in relation to them, than could be strictly demanded under the law of nations. In Europe, reciprocal treaties between contiguous nations generally regulate this matter. In order to preserve peace along the frontiers, it is absolutely necessary that such regulations should exist. It is against all reason and justice, that in case of a sudden commotion in a neighboring country along our frontiers, the citizens of the United States should be permitted to take part with the insurgents, by furnishing them with vessels, arms, and munitions of war, for the express purpose of aiding and assisting in such hostilities. If this is tolerated, then it is in the power of the people along the borders of our country to force the whole nation into a war, whenever any number of dissatisfied individuals rise against the established Government of a neighboring State. It is our duty to prevent our citizens from aiding in every revolutionary movement against a neighboring Government. To prevent and to remedy such evils, is the sole object of the present bill. This bill inflicts no penalties whatever; it is a measure of prevention, not of punishment. The first section provides for the seizure of any vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, and of the arms and munitions of war which may be found therein, which is about to pass our frontier when the circumstances of the case shall render it probable,

that she is destined to be employed in carrying on hostilities against the citizens, subjects, or property of a contiguous friendly State or Territory, or in giving aid and comfort to the persons carrying on such hostilities, by conveying to their assistance, men, arms, or munitions of war. The vessel and the arms thus seized are to be restored to the owner, as soon as he gives security that they shall not be employed in violating the provisions of the bill. In case he shall not give such security, they will be detained until the President orders them to be restored. It will strike every Senator at once, that such a provision is necessary to preserve the tranquillity of the country along the lakes and rivers which are the boundaries of our territory.

The second section makes a similar provision for the seizure and detention of arms and munitions of war belonging to a citizen of the United States, when the circumstances of the case render it probable that they are about to be carried across the frontier for the same hostile purpose.

Such provisions are not new to our law. The 10th and 11th sections of the act of April, 1818, afford a precedent for the first two sections of this bill. The owner of any vessel described in those sections, before it is permitted to leave the United States, is obliged to give security that it shall not be employed in carrying on hostilities against a friendly power.

Mr. B. said he deemed it unnecessary for the present to go further into the subject. He was prepared, however, to give any further explanation which any Senator might require. One observation he would make before he took his seat. In a New York paper which he received this morning, he had seen with equal astonishment and regret, a letter from Col. McNabb, commanding a portion of her Britannic Majesty's forces in Canada, in which he not only avows that the outrage on the steamboat Caroline was committed by his orders, but he glories in the deed. He fancies that a Captain in the royal navy has acquired fresh laurels by becoming his agent in conducting this cowardly attack, upon our unarmed and unsuspecting citizens. If any thing were wanting to aggravate the enormity of this wanton outrage upon our territory and jurisdiction, it would be found in its open avowal of justification by a British officer, high in command. The British Government would have had an equal right to send one of their ships of war into the harbor of Boston or New York, to capture any American vessel at anchor there, which they suspected of hostile intentions against their country. The sovereignty and jurisdiction of the United States over our own territory has been grossly violated; and if any thing could prevent him from doing his duty in regard to this bill, it would be the indignant feelings which had been excited in his bosom by a perusal of this letter of Col. McNabb. But the wrong which we have suffered ought not to prevent us from doing justice. We were bound to perform our duties towards all nations; and we were imperatively bound to demand of the British Government to hold Col. McNabb to a strict to a strict account for his conduct, and not to be satisfied without the most ample atonement.

He would now conclude by offering the three sections which he held in his hand as a substitute for the first three sections of the bill. The purpose of this amendment was to render the bill more specific, to confine its operation with greater precision to cases, which might occur along our interior frontiers, and to expressly exclude any idea of interference with our trade by sea in arms and munitions of war.

Mr. Ruggles hoped the Senator from Pennsylvania would not press the consideration of this amendment at the present time. He wished it placed, that he might have an opportunity to examine its provisions. He was not now prepared to say what effect the provisions of the bill would have upon the condition of things on our Northeastern border. He wished time to consider whether any and what modifications of the proposed amendment may be necessary to meet the case referred to. It is doubtless in the recollection of the committee, that a large portion of the territory of Maine is now, and has been for a number of years, in the possession of Great Britain. If troops or arms should be transported into that part of the territory of Maine by the Government of that State, for the purpose of taking possession of and defending it, would it be a violation of the provisions of the bill, and justify the President in ordering their apprehension and seizure? If this Government does not protect her jurisdictional rights, he trusted she would be left at liberty to defend her own soil.

Mr. Buchanan had no disposition to hurry this bill; at the same time, if it were to pass at all, it would be well if it passed speedily. The amendment he had proposed to this bill did not vary its several principles in any respect; but it confined their operation, in express terms, to the foreign States and colonies contiguous with the United States. The committee thought that the bill required this amendment, otherwise it might possibly interfere with the general law, which regulated our trade with foreign nations. If the Senator (Mr. Ruggles) had any amendment to offer in reference to Maine, it would be as well to consider it now as at any other time. The committee, Mr. B. said, had charged him with the duty of bringing forward this bill at the earliest period, and it was his fault, perhaps, that it had been delayed till the abolition question was determined. If, however, the gentleman wished a postponement till to-morrow, he had no objection to grant it.

Mr. Ruggles said he did not wish to be understood by that Senator, nor by the Senate, as having any disposition to throw unreasonable embarrassments in the way of the progress of the bill, although he must say that he should feel much less for its passage on account of the circumstance, the Senator from Pennsylvania had mentioned. He alluded to the information we have received this morning, that the gross and flagrant outrage on the Niagara frontier, (he referred to the attack upon, and destruction of the "Caroline,") was avowed by the commanding officer in that vicinity as having been committed by his direction. He was satisfied with the proposition to adopt the amendment as matter of form, and to have it printed for further consideration.

Mr. Buchanan considered that it would be very unfortunate, indeed, if the important question of the Maine boundary should be mixed up with the matters contained in this bill. That question would of itself be sufficient to command the anxious and undivided attention of Congress when it should be properly presented. At present, he understood from high authority, that an answer was daily expected at the Department of State, from the British Government, to the last proposition made by this Government. For aught he knew, it might, at this very time, have been actually received. The negotiation was about to close; and at this moment, to take the question out of the hands of the Executive, and introduce it into a bill to preserve the peace of our frontiers, would, in his opinion, be exceedingly ill-timed.

The amendment, Mr. B. said, did no more than to define, with greater precision, the objects to which the bill was intended to apply. He trusted, therefore, that the Senator from Maine would permit the question to be taken upon this amendment. After its adoption, he would move to postpone the bill, and make it the special order of the day for to-morrow, and to print the amendment.

The amendments were then agreed to, and the bill was postponed to, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

id, was not new, it had been fully discussed at last session, and every member had made up his mind on it. The question was then taken, and the bill was passed by a large majority. The bill was then taken up for this day two weeks.

Mr. WEBSTER, fifteen hundred copies of the bill were ordered to be printed. Mr. WEBSTER moved to take up the bill in relation to the prevention and punishment of certain crimes against the United States, passed by him yesterday, and urged the speedy action of the Senate on it.

His motion was not carried, a quorum not voting. The Senate adjourned.

IN SENATE.
Wednesday, January 17, 1838.
Mr. CLAY of Alabama presented the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, asking for the establishment of a pension agency, at the Government of that State. He would simply ask, Mr. C. said, that there was no pension agency within one hundred and fifty miles of that place.

Mr. KING presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, instructing their Senators, requesting their Representatives, to have that part of West Florida lying South of the State of Alabama, and west of the Chattahoochee or Appalachicola, annexed to said State; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SUB-TREASURY.
Mr. NORVELL said that yesterday he had voted in the majority to make the Divorce bill the order of the day. Upon reflection, he thought the postponement was too long. Great anxiety was expressed to prevail not only here, but elsewhere, for the early consideration of this great measure.

He observed that from New York in the morning papers stating that the mercantile community were at stand, unable or unwilling to go on with the transaction of their regular business operations, because of the delay on the part of Congress in acting definitively on this currency question. It appeared to him evident, too, from the debate which had just taken place upon a resolution of inquiry, directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the sooner this connection between Bank and State could be brought to an issue, the better it would be for all parties. He therefore moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, with a view further to make a motion that the Divorce bill be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

After a few remarks from Mr. WESTER and Mr. WRIGHT, the question was taken, and the reconsideration was ordered—Ayes 21, noes 17.
On motion of Mr. NORVELL,
The bill was then made the special order for Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday, January 17, 1838.

Mr. LAWLER, on leave, presented certain joint resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, embracing a proposition for the establishment of a pension agency in that State which, on motion, was referred to a select committee of three.

On motion of Mr. MERCER, the bill from the Senate, making an appropriation for the removal of the great raft on Red river was taken up, read twice; and on motion of CAMBRELENG committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (a bill embracing the same object, being already reported by the House and now before that committee.)

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.
On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union were discharged from the further consideration of the "bill making an appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities," and Mr. C. reported back an amended bill.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.
Mr. BOON reported Senate bill, without amendment entitled an act authorizing the Senates to tax any land within their limits sold by the United States, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thursday, January 18, 1838.

Reports from committees being called for, the following bills, &c. were reported.
INDIAN AFFAIRS.
Mr. BELL reported a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of clerks employed in the office of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.
Mr. CHAPMAN reported a bill for the relief of certain persons who have been deprived of their rights of pre-emption under the act of the 19th of June, 1834, by the location of Indian reservations.

From late Canton papers.

DREADFUL FIRE AT SURAT.

The late destructive fire at Surat commenced on Monday afternoon, the 24th April, in the house of a Parsee, which had been accidentally set on fire by boiling pitch or dammer, which ignited. To whatever cause its origin may be attributed, it appears that in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining water, it was at first much neglected. A fresh northerly breeze was blowing at the time, the flames spread rapidly, and shortly after sunset exhibited a fearful extent and strength of fire. The wind in the evening decreased, but the fire augmented, and the vast volume of dense smoke which rose in enormous masses was brilliant with the intense fire flame. In some of the narrow streets, crowded with fine spacious houses, the fire acquired a force past all endurance or description. The fire was so fierce, the heat so intense, the volume of flame so vast, that nothing escaped. In its progress the flame as it were licked up every thing. Walls fell in, and, when the fire continued with such strength, every thing was leveled with the ground. The heat and dryness of the season aided the combustion, and the configuration was soon beyond the power of man to control. All night the fire raged fierce, and within a few hours from its commencement must have covered, it is stated, an area of 3 miles, shifting its course as the wind varied.

After an interval of calm, just at daylight on Tuesday, a breeze suddenly sprung up from about southwest, and directed the fire up a new column of buildings, and it raged the whole of Tuesday in the same awful manner as before. Many of the poor inhabitants who had removed their property to distant places of fancied safety, from which the fire had passed away, were surprised by a return there of the conflagration, and lost their all. It then reached one of the

city gates, which was destroyed, and the timber which supported the road being burned, the bridge fell in.

In the quarter of the city inhabited chiefly by people of the Boree Caste, there was one entrance only from the street to the houses they inhabit. All the men had left their homes to aid in extinguishing the fire, which did not then appear likely to reach this quarter. This it unfortunately afterwards did, and before they could return, the only outlet was enveloped in flames, and numbers of helpless women and children perished, and the property was all destroyed. Some Borees are said to have taken refuge in one of their *murdjies*, where it being entirely built of stone, they fancied themselves secure, with their families, and the little property they carried with them. Surrounded eventually by the fire, however, the building became so heated, the inmates were scorched to death, and all perished, literally baked as it were in an oven.

Corpses were discovered in such a position as to indicate that the parties had perished in the very act of escaping, with money, and gold and silver ornaments, found in their hands. The loss of life has been immense, and, as far as has yet been reported, no less than 500 are stated to have perished. Great numbers of cattle likewise have been burnt, and the whole scene is one of wide-spread ruin and desolation.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 8, 1838.

Knowing that the public feel a deep interest on the progress of the Vermont Resolutions, and the proceedings of Congress in relation to preserving neutrality on our north-eastern frontier, we have occupied a large portion of our present number with the debates in Congress on these subjects.

We learn from the stage driver, that on Tuesday morning last, just as a moving wagon was driven into the ferry boat at Rome, Ga. the boat sunk, in consequence of but one corner of the boat being on shore. Two black men, one acting as ferryman, and the other the driver of the wagon was drowned, and five horses. It is supposed that neither of the black men could swim, from the circumstance of their being drowned so near the shore.

A late writer in the Montgomery Advertiser, who has visited Mobile, after an absence of 12 months, expresses his satisfaction and surprise at the reaction which has taken place in the business of that city. Although this city has been visited within the last

year, yet it is said there are very few vacant tenements and real estate has fallen but little in value. Seven thousand bags of cotton it is computed changed hands during the week ending 25th Jan. at prices varying from 7 to 12 cents.

A few copies of the "Duties Physician and Family Medical Advisor," have been left at this office for sale. This work contains 638 pages and presents the reader with a system of practice founded on experiment compared with experiment, enlarged by successive and accumulated observation, comprising the collective knowledge and experience of the past and present age on the subject. We can say, from a personal acquaintance with the author of this work, that he is a gentleman of classic education, and of the first order of talents. Those who may wish to purchase such a work, can call and examine for themselves.

Those who may wish to subscribe for the work, can do so, and have them furnished a few months hence, bound in any manner they may desire.

The Hon. Samuel W. Oliver, died recently at his plantation in Dallas County, Ala.

In the Senate on the 16th Jan. Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance reported a bill to impose additional duties as depositaries upon certain public officers, to appoint Receivers General of Public Money, and to regulate the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys of the United States. This bill was read, passed to a second reading, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday 30th Jan. As this bill is lengthy in its details, and subject to various modifications before its final passage, we have not thought it important to publish it entire in its present form, but will endeavor to give a glimpse of its principal features.

In the first section the bill provides for the erection, in the new Treasury building of suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the Treasurer and his clerks, provided with fire proof safes and vaults. The 2d sec. makes the Mint of the U.S. in Philadelphia, & the Branch Mint at N. Orleans places of deposit of the public moneys, and commits the custody and care of the public moneys at those points to the Treasurer of said mint and branch mint, under such restrictions and regulations as the bill prescribes. The 3rd sec. makes similar provisions with regard to the custom houses in New York and Boston. The 4th provides for the erection of suitable buildings in the cities of Charleston and St. Louis for the use of the Receivers General of public moneys, hereafter to be appointed. The 5th empowers the President to nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint four Receivers General, one to be located at N. York, one at Boston, one at Charleston, and one at St. Louis. The 6th requires of the Treasurer of the U. S. the Treasurer of the Mint and several Branch Mints, Collectors of Customs & others acting as such, Receivers General, Receivers at the several land offices, and Post Masters, except as provided, to safely keep without loaning or using all moneys collected or placed in their custody, till the same is ordered by the proper department or officer to be transferred or paid out. The 7th provides that the Treasurer of the U. S. the Treasurer of the Mint of the U. S. and the branch mint at N. Orleans, and Receivers General shall give bonds to the U. States in such form and such amounts as shall be

directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the President, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury. The 8th makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to require of the several depositaries not provided for in the 6th, to execute bonds new and suitable in their terms, to meet the duties imposed upon them, with sureties in such sums as shall seem safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and also allows the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such bonds to be renewed and increased from time to time as circumstances may require. All collectors and receivers in the District of Columbia are required to pay over, to the Secretary of the Treasury as often as required—all collectors in Philadelphia and N. Orleans to pay over to the treasurers of the mints, all collectors at N. York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, to pay over to the Receivers General, as often as once a month, and as much more frequently as the Secretary of the Treasury may think proper. Other sections of the bill authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever any public money shall accumulate in the hands of depositaries, except the Treasurers of the mints and the Receivers General, which he shall consider unsafe, to cause the same to be specially deposited in such banks, in the State or territory, where the depositary is located, as will agree to receive it as a special deposit and not make any use of it, whatever by way of loans or discounts. All deposits to be passed upon the books of the bank to the credit of the depositary, but not withdrawn without the express order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and nothing but gold or silver, or such notes or bills, as are received for public dues shall be offered for deposit. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by the act to appoint special agents, to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositaries constituted by this act. Any officer charged by this act with the safe keeping of the public money, who shall use, loan or invest in any manner, any portion of the money in his keeping, is deemed to have embezzled the amount used, and for so doing is subjected to not less than 2 nor more than 5 years imprisonment, and a fine equal to the amount embezzled. The 23d sec. provides, that from & after the 31st Dec. 1838, one sixth part of the duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and money due to the United States, shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States; and one other sixth for each year thereafter, until the year 1843, from and after which time all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be paid in gold and silver only, or in such notes, bills of paper, as may be directed by law to be received in payment of the public dues.

From the Baltimore American.
IMPORTANT FROM THE MICHIGAN FRONTIER.

The following letter, from a source of the first respectability at Detroit, conveys the particulars of important events which have just transpired in that quarter, in reference to the revolt in Canada. We have here the development of plans, which we have heretofore occasionally hinted at in the accounts that have reached us from Buffalo.

DETROIT, Jan. 7, 1838.

Our city for the last three days has been in great confusion in consequence of the extensive plan of invading Canada by certain refugees and others having been discovered. Nothing of the movement was known save that a meeting had been held and resolutions passed, but it was thought the matter would stop there. It has turned out differently, for on Thursday night all the State arms in our city Arsenal were secretly taken away; on the same day 400 stand were openly seized at Monroe, and on the succeeding night our jail was robbed of all the arms and fixed ammunition which had been deposited there for safe-keeping.

The next morning a vessel with about 800 stand and about 100 men departed from our wharves for Bois Blanc, a British Island 19 miles hence, and opposite Malden, at the junction of the River Detroit with Lake Erie. Attempts were also to have been made upon our city powder magazine at Dearborn, which were frustrated by a guard being despatched from the city in time.

Besides these daring operations, supplies have been purchased and sent down to Bois Blanc—subscription papers circulated, and now containing 1000 names—Commissioners from Navy Island tendered and accepted—enrollment of about seven hundred men made in the different counties on the River—regular drills held—and, to cap the climax, a Southernland from New York is hourly expected with a force from Cleveland to arrive at Gibraltar, 16 miles hence—the point to rendezvous—and to take command of all the forces.

As Bois Blanc overlooks Malden, and has upon it the remains of an old breast work, the Patriots design making it a depot, and intend, after leaving thereon a guard to attack Malden, to proceed to Sandwich and London, and effect a junction with Mackenzie at Hamilton, Upper Canada.

All the operations have been conducted with efficiency and secrecy, and as there are many disaffected on the proposed route, there is some feasibility in the plan. We think they will at least take Malden if they try.

From the number of men engaged, the amount of money expended, and the correct of action shown in this enterprise, we conclude that some able head is at work.

Governor Mason issued his proclamation three or four days ago, but it was disregarded. Yesterday the U. S. District Attorney despatched a steamboat with the Marshal and posse after the schooner, but they were defied, and threatened with the contents of an eighteen pounder if they approached nearer than hailing distance.

Our citizens held a public meeting and passed resolutions expressing their disapprobation of the Patriots' measures; and organized a guard of 100 men for the protection of the town, which was then without arms, save those of one volunteer corps, and liable to be plundered of its stores by the Patriots, or fired on by the Royalists on the opposite side of the river.

Upon the return of the Marshal, a requisition for arms was made upon General Brady, U. S. V. which was granted. Arms from Dearborn were brought in, and an enrollment of 200 citizens made to seize the schooners if found within our jurisdiction. We think however, she has reached her point of destination ere this.

The Patriots have a large body of men at Gibraltar destined to co-operate with the vessel above alluded to, and to-morrow morning we may expect the grand move to be made upon Malden. I have given you some of the details of an enterprise which however much we may sympathize with the Canadians, is a most flagrant violation of neutrality and national faith.

That all these enrollments should have been made—arms taken—men drilled—and this whole

machinery of war put into operation—without the knowledge of our police, is a matter which our Government will find it exceedingly difficult to explain to the satisfaction of the British nation, and should that people make reprisals or surprise our coast by a cannonade, an impartial judge would deem the retribution just.

P. S. Monday morning, Jan. 8.—Southernland has arrived at Gibraltar from Cleveland with 70 men, and an attack upon Bois Blanc, of which the British are said to be in possession, is contemplated this day.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus.
EVACUATION OF NAVY ISLAND.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15th 1838.

Dear Sir.—I avail myself on an express, on the eve of starting for the east, to say that the force assembled on Navy Island evacuated last night—that they were now some where on our shore, it is understood, endeavoring to make their way to some point higher up, to embark for where is not precisely known—without arms. The State cannon are being recovered. The marshal is on the quiver with his deputies (directed by the district attorney,) to serve civil process upon the leaders, if they can be found.

Gov. Marcy and Gen. Scott are here doing all that existing laws permit to maintain neutrality.

The Governor has been very active and efficient under circumstances of great difficulty.

From the Buffalo Star extra.
IMPORTANT NEWS.

NAVY ISLAND EVACUATED—THE CANNON BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES SURRENDERED—THE PATRIOT ARMY DISPERSED.

By express this morning, we learn that during the night the Patriot army retreated from Navy Island—after having conveyed the cannon belonging to the State, and the United States, to Grand Island, and left them under the care of Col. Ayres of the Militia.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Monday Evening.

SCHLOSSER, Monday A. M. Jan. 15, 1838.

Navy Island was evacuated last night. The cannon belonging to the U. S. have been returned, and are lying at Schlosser.

Thus far the despatch of our correspondent. We give below such additional information as we have subsequently learned.

It is believed that the larger portion of Van Rensselaer's men have landed on the adjacent parts of Grand Island, having previously sent across the muskets, &c. belonging to the State, which were committed to the custody of Col. Ayres. The further movements of the disbanded force are left to conjecture.

Two schooners with British flags flying, were lying about one mile below Waterloo, which were observed by the sentries below, early this morning. Another is lying at Waterloo. They are undoubtedly those which have been at Black Creek, just above Chippewa, for a week or more. The object of their new position can only be surmised.

The news which we published on Saturday from the Michigan Frontier is fully confirmed. We receive a slip from New York last night containing the military order of Gov. Mason, and a communication from Gov. Brady, of the U. S. Army, to his Excellency.

A gentleman who arrived in Baltimore on Monday evening from Monroe, Michigan, communicated the following additional intelligence to the editor of the Sun.

A large number of troops from Cleveland and Detroit, under the command of Col. Dodge, left Monroe on 7th in a schooner, and were joined at Gibraltar on the 8th by Col. Southernland, together with several boats, &c. having 250 stand of arms, three field pieces, a large stock of provisions, &c. most of which was put on board of the schooner for Bois Blanc, a British island, opposite Malden, where they proposed making an attack on the British forces stationed there, and thence proceed to Malden, Sandwich, and London. While on their way to the island, the schooner, containing 30 men, separated from the rest of the fleet, and ran along within gun shot of the Loyalist, whence they were hailed by the sentinel, and returning no answer, were threatened with an attack. They were told to fire and be d—d, which threat was immediately put in execution, and promptly returned by the Patriots, the latter killing, as was reported, about sixty of the Loyalist, without receiving any injury themselves. On the evening of the 9th, the schooner made another attempt to reconnoitre, when a squall coming up, she grounded, and the Loyalists commenced another cannonading, which was returned by the Patriots, and resulted in the loss of 14 of the latter killed when the schooner surrendered. Col. Dodge and Southernland both wounded.

TEXAS.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Wright of the steam packet Columbia, from Texas, 22d January, for files of the Houston Telegraph to the 13th instant, the most important items of which are subjoined.

The U. S. sloop of war Natchez, was at anchor off Galveston Bay, when the C. left.

From the Houston Telegraph Jan. 13.

We have been informed by Major W.

Thompson, who recently with a few comrades penetrated to the late Rio Grande near Rhinosa, that the party of Mexicans, which lately visited San Patricio, consisted of five hundred soldiers from Metamoras, with two field pieces and one hundred "Rancheros."

He learned this from two Mexicans, whom he captured, about twenty seven miles west of the Nueces. They also informed him that these troops had left San Patricio a few days before, and driven towards Metamoras about 2000 cattle, which they collected near the Nueces. They had also eight or ten prisoners captured near San Patricio, one of them by the name Kains, they treated in a very cruel manner, when last seen they were dragging him along upon a cannon, to which he had been tied. This statement is confirmed by a letter just received from Col. Wells, who writes that one of his spies was lately captured about twenty five miles above San Patricio, by a party of one hundred Mexicans. This party he (the spy) says had two pieces of artillery with them. They sent him down to San Patricio to another party where he was severely flogged, at night he made his escape. Col. Wells also writes that another spy, who has lately visited Metamoras found only eighteen hundred soldiers there. Col. Cos was then at Mier with one hundred and fifty men, and there were only one hundred soldiers at Rhinosa. These are poor perpetrations for an invasion.

We particularly desire to call the attention of country merchants in Alabama, and we hope other presses in the State will not close their columns, to the account given this morning of the actual sales made by a large importing house of this city.—The public may now have the best evidence, that goods, wares, and merchandize are to be had as cheap in Mobile as in New York. Independent of all regard for dollars and cents, we trust every patriotic Alabamian will lend his aid in extending the business of his own commercial emporium. It may be set down as a political axiom, supported by the testimony of the historian, that no State ever flourished long, or attained to any eminence in science and the arts of civilized life, without possessing within its limits one considerable city: one nursery for the merchant and the man of letters, the civilian and the mechanic.

We trust therefore, the people of Alabama will give the experiment now making in Mobile, a fair trial. If they can obtain dry goods here, at these package sales, on terms as reasonable as those to be had in New York, we believe State pride should do some little in turning the balance in favor of Mobile. Let the store keepers and planters in the interior of Alabama, resolve to buy their annual supplies of merchandize in Mobile, and Mobile only, and our word for it, they will be greatly the gainers in the end. An increase of moneyed capital, and enterprising men, will enable us to send steam cars or steamboats to the remotest parts of the State—the charges for transportation will be lessened—and all the benefits resulting from increased facilities to intercourse speedily realized.

Alabama has but a limited sea coast, and but one fair outlet worth millions.—Let her sons foster their only mart, by buying where they sell—and Mobile cannot fail to become a city of the first magnitude.—Mobile Chron., &c.

Notice.

To the Public Generally.

I HAVE recently opened a House of Public Entertainment in this place, (Sockapaty,) for the special accommodation of Travellers, and pledge myself to spare neither pains nor expense, to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and will be attended by a good Hostler. Well knowing the great pressure at this time, my bills will be regulated accordingly.

WM. HOWARD.
The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to this place for payment.
Sockapaty, February 8, 1838.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James Boyd on the 29th Decem. ber 1837, a certain Chesnut Sorrel Mare, about five years old, a star on her forehead, and before, about fifteen and a half hands high—appraised to seventy-five dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Feb. 8, 1838.—3.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, about 15 1/2 hands high, supposed to be about eight years old—appraised to ninety dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Feb. 8, 1838.—3t.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY.
Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

POETRY.

NAPOLEON.

On that lone, barren isle, where the wide roaring
billows
Assail the stern rocks, and the loud tempest rave,
The Hero lies still, while the dew-dropping Will-
ows
Like fond weeping mourners bend over his grave.
The lightning may flash, and the loud thunder
rattle
He heeds not—he hears not—he's free from all
pains,
He sleeps his last sleep—he has fought his last
battle,
No sound can awake him to glory again.
Oh shade of the mighty, where now are the le-
gions
That rush'd but to conquer when thou led'st them
on?
Alas, they have perished, in far chilly regions,
And all, save the fame of their triumphs is gone.
The trumpet may sound and the loud cannon
rattle
They heed not—they hear not—they're free from
all pain.
They sleep their last sleep, they have fought
their last battle,
No sound can awake them to glory again,
Yet, spirit immortal! the tomb cannot bind thee!
For like thine own Eagles that soar'd to the sun,
Thou spring'st from thy bondage and leavest behind
thee
A name which before thee no mortal had won!
Though nations may combat, when War's thun-
der rattle
No more on thy steed wilt thou sweep o'er the
plains.
Thou sleep'st thy last sleep—thou hast fought
thy last battle,
No sound can awake thee to glory again!

The following is one of the most touching little
pieces we have met with for many a day. We
take it from the English annual for 1838.

THE BRIDE'S RETURN.

She hath her wish—for which in vain
She joined in restless dreams—
"Oh Mother! is this home again!
How desolate it seems!
Yet all the dear familiar things
Look as they d of yore;
But oh! the change this sad heart brings—
This is my home no more!

"I left the like the dove of old
Nest thy parent breast—
But on life's wretched waters cold,
My soul hath found no rest!
And back again the weary bird is come,
Its woes—its wanderings o'er;
Ne'er from the holy ark to roam—
Yet, this is home no more!

"Oh Mother! sing my childhood's songs,
They fall like summer's rain
On this warm heart, that vainly longs
To be all thine again!
Speak comfort to me! call me yet
"Thy Mary"—as of yore;
Those words could make me half forget—
That this is home no more.

"Sit near me; Oh this hour repays
Long year of lonely pain;
I feel as if the old bright days
Were all come back again.
My heart beats thick with happy dreams—
Mine eyes with tears run o'er;
Thou'rt with me, mother! Oh it seems
Like home—our home, once more!

"Oh Home and Mother! can ye not
Give back my heart's glad youth?
The visions which my soul forgot,
Or learn to doubt their truth!
Give back my childhood's peaceful sleep,
Its aimless hopes restore!
Ye cannot!—Mother let me weep—
For this is home no more!

Thou mourner for departed dreams!
On earth there is no rest—
When grief hath troubled the pure streams
Of memory in thy breast!
A shadow on thy path shall lie
Where sunshine laugh'd before;
Look upwards to the happy sky!
Earth is thy home no more!

THE TWO JOHNSONS.

Early in the fall of '93, two boys by the name of
Johnson, the one 12, and the other 9, years of age
were playing on the banks of Short Creek, near
the mouth of Muskogum, and occasionally ship-
ping stones into the water. At a distance, they
saw two men, dressed like ordinary settlers, in
hats and coats, who gradually approached them,
and from time to time threw stones into the water
in imitation of the children. At length, when
within 100 yards of the boys, they suddenly threw
off their masks, and rushing rapidly upon them,
took them prisoners. They proved to be Indians
of the Delaware tribe. Taking the children in
their arms, they ran hastily into the woods; and af-
ter a rapid march of about six miles, they en-
countered for the night. Having kindled a fire
and laying their rifles and tomahawks against a
tree, they lay down to rest, each with a boy in his
arms. The children, as may be readily supposed
were too much agitated to sleep. The eldest
at length began to move his limbs cautiously, and
finding that the Indian who held him remained
fast asleep, he gradually disengaged himself from
his arms, and walked to the fire, which had burnt
low. He remained several minutes in suspense
of what was to be done. Having stirred the fire,
and ascertained the exact position of the enemies'
arms, he whispered softly to his brother to imitate
his example; and if possible to extract himself
from his keeper. The little boy did as he was
directed, and both stood irresolute around the fire.
At length the oldest, who was of a very resolute
disposition, proposed they should kill the sleeping
Indians, and returned home. The eldest pointed at
one of the guns, assured his brother if he would
only pull the trigger of that gun after he had placed
it to rest, he would answer for the other Indi-
an. The plan was agreed upon. The rifle was
levelled, with the muzzle resting on a log, which
lay near, and having stationed his little brother at
the breech, with positive orders not to touch the
trigger until he gave the word. He then seized
the tomahawk, and advanced cautiously to the
sleepers. Such was the agitation of the younger
brother, however that he touched the trigger, too
soon, and the report of his gun awakened the other
Indian before his brother was quite prepared. He
struck the blow; however, with firmness, although
in the hurry of the act it was done with the blunt
part of the hatchet; and only stunned his antagonist.

Quickly repeating the blow, however, with the
edge, he inflicted a deep wound upon the Indian's
head and after repeated strokes, left him lifeless
upon the spot.

The other, frightened at the explosion of his
own gun had already taken to his scrapers, and
with much difficulty was overtaken by his brother.
Having regained the road by which they had ad-
vanced, the elder fixed his hat upon a bush, to
mark the spot, and by daylight they regained
their homes. They found their mother in an ag-
ony of grief for their loss, and ignorant whether
they had been drowned, or taken by the Indians.
Their tale was heard with astonishment, not un-
mingled with incredulity, and a few of the neigh-
bors insisted upon accompanying them to the spot
where so extraordinary a rencontre had occurred.
The place was soon found, and the truth of the
boys' story placed beyond a doubt. The tomahawk-
ed Indian lay in his blood where he fell, but the
one who had been shot, was not to be found. A
broad trail of blood, however, enabled them to
track his footsteps, and he was at length overtaken.
His under jaw had been entirely shot away,
and his hands and breast were covered with clot-
ted blood. Though very much exhausted, he still
kept his pursuers at bay, and faced them, from
time to time, with an air of determined resolution.
Either his gory appearance, or the apprehension
that more were in the neighborhood, had such an
effect upon his pursuers, that notwithstanding
their numbers, yet he was permitted to escape.
Whether he survived, or perished in the wilder-
ness, could not be ascertained, but from the se-
verity of the wound, the latter supposition is most
probable.

Fiendlike Depravity.—The Dayton (Ohio)
Herald states that some wanton wretches, a few
weeks since, built a fence, about three or four feet
high across the western road, travelled by express.
The express mail rider, during the night, and
while riding at full speed, rode directly against the
fence without perceiving it. He was thrown sev-
eral feet in front of his horse against a stone,
which fractured his skull. He, however, managed
to ride his horse as far as the next house, but died
within four days after this fall. We have been
informed, that on the Southern express mail route
ropes were drawn across the road for the pur-
pose of throwing the express rider. The riders
were thrown but fortunately met with no injury.
The highest penalty of the law, it would almost
seem, should be inflicted upon the perpetrators of
such wanton wickedness.

Drunkenness and Outrage.—The Columbia (S.
C.) Times says, that on Tuesday evening the
25th ult. Wm. Thompson, one of the proprietors
of a hotel in that place, hearing a noise in the up-
per rooms, went up and remonstrated with the
author of it, who was a young Mississippian, aged
17, named Charles Stewart, in a state of intoxica-
tion, and calling for a servant. He then attacked
Mr. Thompson, and a young man, B. D. Boyd, clerk
of the Commercial Bank, together with another
young man in the room, who interfered to
prevent further aggression by either party. Stewart,
however, drew a pistol, and in mistake, we
presume, shot Boyd in the lower part of the abdomen.
Boyd is considered dangerously wounded,
and Stewart has been committed to jail to await
the termination of the effects of the wound.

Hydrophobia.—Mrs. Schrack, wife of Adam
Schrack, a much respected citizen of Upper Pro-
vidence Township, Montgomery county, (says
the Norristown Register, was attacked with the
above dreadful malady on Friday, the 22d ult., and
died on Sunday the 24th. The facts of the case
are as follows: The deceased in the act of feed-
ing a dog belonging to the family, was bitten by
him, and having some suspicions that the dog was
unwell, a physician was called in, and every pre-
caution taken to prevent any evil effect from the
bite. This occurrence took place six or seven
weeks previous to the 22d of December, at which
time her dreadful situation first manifested itself
by rejecting of water or other fluids when offered.
—A physician was again called, but to no purpose;
she died as above stated on the 24th, after much
suffering, aged 70 years.

MATRIMONY.—You ought to marry. "Never."
"I know a good girl for you. Let me alone." "But
perhaps, you—pshaw—you don't know her.
She is young." "Then she is sly." "Beautiful."
"The more dangerous." "Of good family." "Then
she is proud." "Tender-hearted." "Then she is
jealous." "She has talents." "To kill me." "And
one hundred thousand dollars." "I will take
her."

Dr. M. being sent for by a maker of universal
specifics, grand salutariums, &c. up Broadway,
expressed his surprise at being called in on an
occasion apparently trifling. "Not so trifling,
neither," replied the quack, "for, to tell the truth,
I have, by a mistake, taken some of my own
pills."

ENTRY OF THE QUEEN INTO LONDON.
This took place the 9th of Nov. and was a splen-
did affair. One little girl was trampled to death
in the Strand. Mr. Cooke of the Adelphi the-
atre, was so jammed by the crowd that his life is
despaired of. A diamond ornament of great value
fell from her Majesty's magnificent dress as she
alighted from her carriage at Guildhall. The
ornament was broken to pieces and the
jewels dispersed. Every diamond was recovered.

The Bank of England was illuminated with
fourteen splendid gas stars. The Duke of Wel-
lington was one of the group that made an avenue
for the Queen, when she retired from Guildhall
to her carriage. The banquet is described by all
present as the most superb ever given there. The
Queen was delighted, and her demeanor most
gracious.

One of the chandeliers lent by the goldsmith's
company consisted of solid gold weighing 1000
ounces. Mrs. Mace an American lady, wife of a
merchant of Liverpool was a guest—the only Amer-
ican lady present, and attracted great admiration
by her beauty.

No less than nineteen persons received broken
legs, arms, &c. and were carried into St. Barthol-
omew's hospital the day of the Queen's entry into
London.

AN EVENTFUL YEAR.—The year 1812
was probably the most eventful of any in history,
ancient or modern. England was convulsed by
the riots in the manufacturing districts; Mr. Per-
ceval lost his life; and at his death commenced
the detestable reign of Liverpool and Vansittart
Wellington took the town of Ciudad Rodrigo and
Badajos, and won the battle of Salamanca; Spain
abolished the peerage and the Inquisition, and
proclaimed her new Constitution; and South Amer-
ica was in civil war; and Napoleon fought the bat-
tles of Wjlna, Somelenki, Brodino, and Moscow,
and finally saw his mighty hosts perish in the snow;

the English likewise took Almaraz and Seville,
and witnessed disgrace and defeat from the Amer-
ica at sea and in the Canadas. In the eventful
year no less than three millions of Christians, un-
der the sanction of mother church and holy priest-
hood, were armed for reciprocal carnage, and all
Europe and America ever made slaughter-houses
of the human race. It is supposed that more
than one million of men, women, and children
were butchered, or otherwise sacrificed in this
memorable year. What a picture of the spirit
of Christianity is this! The only event of the
year 1812, on which a rational person can reflect
with satisfaction, is the spirit of freedom which
Spain destroyed the Inquisition and established
her glorious Constitution; and yet even this noble
work, in two years, was subverted by the perjury
of the most mean and execrable wretch in exis-
tence—Ferdinand the petticoat-maker.

DOCTOR

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

HAVING located himself in the town
of White Plains, Benton County,
Ala. tenders his professional services to
a generous public, in the various branches
of Medicine. Having been in constant practice
for nearly thirteen years in the States of South
Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend
successfully to the diseases of this climate; and by
prompt and assiduous attention to business to merit
and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
N. B. He has devoted great attention to fe-
male diseases, and to chronic diseases generally.
He can at all times, unless professionally engaged,
be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr.
John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted
with Doctor William Williamson, for several years,
do with pleasure recommend him as a very suc-
cessful practitioner of medicine, and a man well
qualified to attend to the various duties of his pro-
fession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M.
David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga.
J. P. Lucas, Clerk S. and Abram Meader,
Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven,
Jesse Mitchell, Clerk S. C. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recom-
mendation.
DOCT. JOHN M. NEAL.
White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 22d day of
February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the
Store formerly occupied by Mr. H. C. McClung,
on the corner of Commerce and Main Streets in
East Wetumpka, a large & general assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND

HARDWARE.

ALSO A LOT OF SUPERIOR

The sale will commence as above and continue
from day to day until the whole is disposed
of. This sale offers a rare opportunity for great
bargains.
Terms, all sums under \$100, Cash—all sums
over \$100, Three months credit, all sum over \$150
Six months credit—approved endorsed note pay-
able in Bank.

CAMPBELL & FRIOL

By J. M. Friol.

The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will
copy the above 3 times and charge this office.
Jan. 25, 1838.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, late-
ly compiled from various authors,
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Sison House,
living on Tallapoosa River,
two Ponies, one a Black Mare with
a Star in her forehead, four feet
high, four years old; the other a bright Bay horse
with some white hairs on his rump, six years old,
four feet five inches high.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Jan. 25, 1838.—3.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller,
Living in the neighborhood of
Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony
about three years old six main and
tail two hind feet White appraised to Twenty two
Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.
JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk. C. C.
Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

\$20 REWARD.

WAS stolen from a farm near
Mardisville in Talladega
County Ala. on the night of the
27th of December, a dark Chesnut
sorrel mare about five or six years old, no white
about her excepting a small white spot on her
back, occasioned from the saddle; she is not gait-
ed, and is easily scared and starts frequently when
riding. I will give a reward of twenty dollars to
any one who will secure the mare so that I can
get her again, besides paying all expenses.

GEORGE W. STONE, OR

ISAAC STONE.

Near Mardisville.
Feb. 1, 1838.

The Jacksonville Republican and Tuscaloosa
Intelligencer will please publish the above 3 weeks
and send the account to this office for collection.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

THE undersigned having rented
Clark & Peters' Ware-House in
the town of Wetumpka, propose to
Store and Ship Cotton.
Receive and Forward Goods, and to attend to all
business committed to their care. And from the
advantage the house has over any other in the place
from its situation on the wharf, by which drayage
is saved on cotton, and being separate from all other
buildings that might endanger from fire, and as
much personal attention as can be given, hope to
share public patronage.
S. & J. LEEPER.
Wetumpka, Jan. 11, 1838.—3m.

New-York, Paris and London

FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING permanently settled himself at Al-
exandria, Benton County, Alabama, inform-
ing his friends and the public generally, that he pur-
sues the Tailoring business in its various branch-
es. Having made a permanent contract with one
or two journeymen from the Northern Cities,
(first-rate workmen,) he pledges himself that
those who may favor him with their patronage,
may be assured of having any work pertaining to
his trade done at short notice, and in the most fash-
ionable style—superior to any thing he has done
heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly
three times a year.
J. N. B. All garments warranted.
Jan. 18, 1838.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands
in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low,
and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and
quality will be sold to accommodate the purchas-
er. On some lands good Indian Improvements
and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton
and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west
of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road,
at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russell Co.
Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM,

General Agent for Land Company.
January 4th, 1838.—tf.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Having located himself in Cherokee County, Ala
will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb,
Cherokee, and Newton. He tenders his professional
services to the citizens of the above named counties,
and to the public generally, and he hopes, by indefat-
igable attention to business, to merit the confidence
of the public, and meet the approbation of those who
may entrust him with business. He pledges himself,
that business committed to his management, shall be
promptly attended to.
April 27, 1837.—tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John
D. McReynolds, deceased, are hereby not-
ified to come forward and make payment; and
all persons having claims against it will present
them duly authenticated, within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be barred.
ELIAH LLOYD, Executor.
December 7, 1837.—1-6t.

CHATTUGUA ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution, would inform
the public that their building will be com-
pleted and ready for the reception of students by the first
Monday in January, 1838.

The Institution will be conducted by MR. & MRS.
BRYAN.

Terms of Tuition:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic
Per session five and a half months. \$6 00
English Grammar, Geography, Natural Phil-
osophy, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Math-
ematics, &c. per session. \$10 00
Latin and Greek per session. \$12 00
Painting, per session. \$16 00
Music on the piano, per session. \$24 00
Music and painting by an Assistant.
Good board can be had at convenient distance,
in respectable families.

The situation of our institution is healthy and re-
tired, on Chattahoochee River, near Mr. James Price's. The
Soil is good, and we can boast of our fertile soil
—also, from the experience and competency of the
Principal, we can promise to secure to its Pupils, the
advantages of a useful education.

By order of the Board,
F. KERBY, Chairman.

SAM'L FINDLEY, Secretary.

Chattahoochee Academy, December 21st, 1837.—2t.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Wil-
liam Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to
come forward and make payment; and all per-
sons having claims against said estate will pre-
sent them duly authenticated, within the time
prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
A. P. WADE, Administrator.
December 28, 1837.—4-6t.

WM. R. HILTON,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANT.

Forms his friends and the Planters and Mer-
chants generally, that he will continue the busi-
ness, and be glad to receive a portion of their
patronage.—His best references will be to those
for whom he done business the last season.

Administrator's Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of John G. Arnold,
deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their
accounts to me, within the time prescribed
by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff
& Administrator, by order of the Orphan's
Court of Cherokee County.
Dec 14, 1837.—4t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Gaylesville
Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st of A-
pril, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead
letters.

Brown John V. Harrison Jacob
Bryant Mrs. Harriet Harrison Joseph W.
Bell Thos. M. Hovel Nancy Miss
Bradley Jesse or Mrs. Love Jefferson B.
Catherine Coffman Laidrich Thomas
Biggs Wilson Lay Jno.
Bird Thos. McDaniel E. R.
Bice Jas. Doct. McClinton Jno.
Barkley Lucinda Mrs. Nichols Archibald
Combs Thos. Saddler Isaac
Cowan Jonathan Shankler P.
Carphenter Jacob Soul Isaac
Claxton Thos. F. Triniton Reuben
Coffman Jacob Waid Jacob
Elam E. S. Woodie Nat.
Havis Jno. Wilkinson Jno.

J. T. SORRIE, P. M.

Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

Apprentice Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice
to the Painting business, between the ages of
14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to
gain a thorough knowledge of the business.
THOMAS T. STEPHENS.
Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—t.

THOSE of our patrons
have not yet made
ment will please call and
immediately if convenient
J. D. Porter, our Agent
ward. **WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.**
N. B. SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SALE
Feb. 1, 1838.—3t.

500 Laborers Wanted, at
ABICOOCHA GOLD MINES,
dolph County, Ala., to whom liberal wages
constant employment will be given by
JOHN GOODEN
Jan. 25, 1838.—7t.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, &c.
Also Irons, Plough moulds, &c.
Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at
store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY
December 21, 1837.—tf.

100 LABORERS WANTED

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RO-
ROAD. The usual wages of the country will
given; and the Company will make payments
every ninety days. The hands will be well fed
treated.
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the
road, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

*The Jacksonville paper will please pub-
lish the above; and forward their account to this
office for collection.

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

MOBILE.

Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

WARE-HOUSE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known
Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka,
near the common meeting of the roads owned by
J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Couch
offer their services to the Merchants and Planters gen-
erally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE
of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions,
and assure those who may favor them with their busi-
ness, that the greatest possible care and despatch will
be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipment
of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by in-
dustry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of
public patronage.
F. WILSON & CO.
Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Chas.
Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified to
come forward and make payment; and all per-
sons having claims against said estate, will pre-
sent them duly authenticated within the time pre-
scribed by law or they will be barred.
P. H. SAMPSON, Administrator.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jack-
sonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his profes-
sional services to the public. He will regularly
attend the several courts in the counties of St.
Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega
and Benton. All business entrusted to his man-
agement, shall be attended to with punctu-
ity.
His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John
Turner, deceased, will please come forward
and make settlement. His individual and part-
nership concern of Turner & Ellison are all in-
cluded. All persons having claims against the
estate will please present them.
ZACHARIAH ELLISON, &
B. D. TURNER,
Nov. 16, 1837.

SHERIFF SALE.

WILL be sold on the first day of March next,
before the Court-House door in the town
of Wetumpka in the county of Randolph, Ala. the
following property, (viz.) Lot of Land fractional
section C. D. No. 13 township No. 22 and range
No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—Levied
on as the property of Daniel McClelland to sat-
isfy Attachments issued from Justice Court, and
levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. Tuggle
and one in favor of R. Alexander, and one in fa-
vor of William Moore, Levied on by the Sheriff
of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—this 11th
day of January, 1838.

WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff.

January 18, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton Orphan's Court.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and Moses
Whitesides, Administrators of the estate of
John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed their
accounts and vouchers for final settlement of
their administration on said estate. It is there-
fore ordered by the Jacksonville Republican, re-
quiring all persons interested in said estate to ap-
pear at the Court-House in the town of Jackson-
ville, on the first Monday of March next, to
show cause, if any they have, why said accounts
and vouchers should not be allowed. January the
6th, 1838. C. A. GREEN, Judge C. C.
A true Copy from the Minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK C. C.
January 11, 1838.—6t.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly ex-
cuted, & kept constantly on hand
for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining county
can be furnished with such blank
as they use, upon the shortest no-
tice, & on reasonable terms.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate
of

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1838.

Whole No. 57.

Vol. II No. 5

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At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. Less paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

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The last Nashville Republican Banner, the leading organ of Federal Whiggery in Tennessee, is in trouble at Mr. Bell's skulking the vote on Mr. Patton's Anti-Slavery resolution. In an article of a column and a half, the Banner enters gravely upon Mr. Bell's defence. If some discreet friend of Mr. Bell had been at the editor's elbow, when he was penning the article in his defence, he would have whispered in his ear, "the least said is soonest mended." The first defence which the Banner sets up for Mr. Bell is to condemn the meeting of the Southern members to consult together upon the course proper to be taken. We take the following extracts from the article in Mr. Bell's organ. The Banner of the 19th January inst. says:

THE SOUTH AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

"There seems to be but one opinion, so far as we are concerned, with the intelligent, reflecting and patriotic men of all parties in this country, with regard to the course of a portion of the southern delegation in Congress on the subject of the abolition petitions. That judgement is one of unhesitating disapprobation and condemnation. Their precipitate, violent and intemperate proceedings and speeches met no favor or approval here."

"It seems, that in consequence of the violent and intemperate language of a fanatic, Slade of Vermont; a portion of the southern members withdrew from the House, and called a meeting of the members from the slaveholding States for purpose of consultation. This step must be pronounced wholly unjustified."

"From all which is a abundantly manifest, that Mr. Bell instead of merely failing to vote on the resolution might well have opposed the whole proceeding as entirely impolitic and unprofitable."

The Banner defends Mr. Bell for refusing to "go all lengths with designing, or, if you please, hot-headed and indiscreet members of the South." Was the editor of the Banner aware that Mr. Bell himself attended this meeting of the Southern members? Was he aware that Mr. Patton's resolution was agreed upon in that meeting as proper to be adopted, in order to prevent useless, unprofitable, and dangerous discussion and agitation in Congress upon the subject of abolition? Was he aware that Mr. Bell yielded his assent to that resolution in that meeting—that all the members, or nearly so, of both political parties agreed that Mr. Patton should introduce the resolutions in the House, the next day? Mr. Patton did accordingly introduce it; and to the surprise of every one Mr. Bell was found in company with the fanatic Slade, and his other opposition friends at the North, voting against the previous question and then dodged the vote on the resolution itself. Was the editor of the Banner aware, that in attempting to defend Mr. Bell, he passes the severest possible censure upon the other Whig members of Congress from Tennessee, Messrs. Campbell, Carter, Cheatham, Crockett, Maury, Shields, Stone, J. L. Williams, and C. H. Williams? We believe all, or most of them, attended the meeting of the Southern members; and all voted in the House for the previous question to defend Mr. Bell for running out of the House, and dodging the vote on Mr. Patton's resolution, is direct censure on the course of Mr. B's Whig colleagues from Tennessee, who voted for it. But the article in the Banner, in Mr. Bell's defence, proceeds to say:

"Well, a portion of the Southern delegation withdrew, and called a meeting of the delegates generally from the slaveholding States, which accordingly took place, and the following resolution was ultimately agreed upon and reported to the House by Mr. Patton, who called the previous question upon its adoption. It is for voting against the previous question, and for being absent when the vote was taken on the resolution, that Mr. Bell is charged by the Union with having betrayed the interests of his constituents. The following is the resolution.

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling or transferring of slaves, in any State, District, or territory of the United States, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

"Now, we can cite several unanswerable reasons, why a southern member might both have voted and spoken against this resolution. In the first place, it is word for word, the resolution reported in the House a year ago by Mr. Pinckney, and adopted."

"Was the editor of the Banner aware that the resolution adopted by the House a year ago, was at that time voted for by Mr. Bell? The resolution passed a year ago, on motion of Mr. Hawes of Kentucky, was substantially Mr. Pinckney's resolution, passed by the House at the previous session, and was, in all substantial respects, Mr. Patton's resolution. That the editor of the Banner may be enabled to draw the distinction between the two resolutions, we give the resolutions passed a year ago, viz:

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, propositions, or papers relating in any way or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery shall without being printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action be had thereon."

For this resolution Mr. Bell voted on the 18th of January, 1837. He did more; he voted for the previous question on this resolution. On the 21st of December, 1837, Mr. Bell voted against the previous question on Mr. Patton's resolution; and on the passage of the resolution, being present in the House, Mr. Bell walked out of his seat into the lobby, and declined to vote.

Can the editor of the Banner give us a reason for this? Was Mr. Bell afraid of offending his Northern friends, with whom he had formed a recent alliance, by giving his vote for Mr. Patton's resolution? and was he afraid of offending his constituents at home by giving his vote against it? and were not these the true reasons why he dodged and run behind the pillars to avoid voting?

Mr. Patton's resolution was passed by the votes of the whole South, of both parties, and by the votes of the Northern Democracy, who united with them in putting an end to the discussion of this agitating subject. The Opposition of the North voted against the resolution.

We notice this article in the Banner because it is known to be Mr. Bell's organ, and to be under his influence and direction, and because we wish to put its editor right as to the Banner to justify Mr. Bell's course without condemning, in the severest manner, the course of his Opposition colleagues from Tennessee. We will see how Mr. B's organ will attempt to get him out of the dilemma.—Globe.

A writer in a Vicksburg paper which came to hand last night has the following notice of the condition of things among our neighbors in Mississippi. They are encouraging, and should inspire a generous spirit of emulation in Alabama. "We find our landings crowded with ships to convey our produce abroad without double storage, double commission, damage and speculation. Agencies will soon be established in all our river towns to buy cotton and advance to those who prefer shipping. A large portion of their salaries will be expended among us. Our supplies of goods will be consigned to those agents direct from the manufacturers at home and abroad—they can be sold to us on better terms than to New York merchants, whose payments depend on our merchants, and theirs on their customers. How much better for all parties to open a direct communication with the manufacturers and consumers, through the medium of a single agent."

MR. AUSTIN'S SPEECH.—We have received a pamphlet copy of an excellent speech in defence of southern institutions, delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, by James T. Austin, Attorney General of Massachusetts, at a meeting of citizens, called at the instance of Dr. Channing and other abolition fanatics. The following passage is admirably put with all the native force of truth.

"Satisfy the people their lives are in danger, by the instrumentality of the press, injuriously and intemperately operating on the minds of slaves; give them reason to fear the breaking out of a servile war in which their wives and daughters are to be the victims of that brutal ferocity that knows how to add horrors to death, and if you can keep such a people calm, and tranquil, and quiet, obedient to the restraints of any law that can be made, or to any power that can enforce it, you must first beat out of them every vestige of humanity, and make them more abject than slavery itself."

"It is the folly of the abolition party that they will not learn this great truth..."
Charleston Courier.

judice; and a wisdom which commends itself to the understanding of every man not the irreclaimable slave of prejudiced opinions, or the fanatical devotee of impracticable abstractions. We do not the less cheerfully tender to Mr. Buchanan the poor requital of our thanks for the firm stand taken by him in defence of southern rights, because, in the party divisions of the day, we are ranged under opposing flags. His manly and just views upon the great question which agitates the Union; and threats at no distant day its subversion, entitles him to the united praise of every Southern man, whatever political creed he may profess.

Lynchburg Virginian.

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1838.

The question was taken last night in the Convention on the insertion of the word "white" in the new Constitution, so as to prevent all pretext for the right of suffrage on the part of the negroes; and the insertion was carried by a vote of 77 to 44. The Federalists, with one or two exceptions, went in a body for the negroes, while the Democrats, bating a changing or two, went for the Union and the people. Thus perished the schemes of the abolition incendiaries, prompted by foreign enemies, and sustained by foreign gold. Dunlop and Merrill, after opposing the amendment in their speeches, went for it by their votes. The Federal city delegation (not including Hopkins and Meredith) were the strenuous advocates of the negroes, "our John Sergeant" being of the number.

The Express-Mail appears to be getting out of favor with the public and deservedly so. Its tendency is to make the regular mail worse, and to confer benefits upon the wealthy to the exclusion of those in moderate circumstances. The trader who cannot afford treble postage is anticipated by such as may be able to pay extra charges, and all equality of means of receiving information is destroyed the proper plan, is to quicken the transmission of the regular, and drop the Express-Mail. Let all have the same chance.—Balt. Amer. Slip, Jan 13.

MURDER.—A wanton and unprovoked murder was committed on the body of Mrs. _____ her residence on Pine Log, in this county, on Friday morning the 26th ult. by a young Negro Girl, belonging to deceased.

The negro girl it seems, from her own relation of the circumstances, became incensed at her Mistress for a slight reprimand for some negligence, at which the Girl gave her several licks with a stick, that felled her to the ground. She then seized an ax, that lay at some distance, with which she finished the work of death. The negro is now confined in our Jail, awaiting her trial.—She will no doubt receive the punishment her crime so richly merits.—Ga. Pioneer.

From the Globe.
New York Jan. 22, 1838.

I trust this is the last time I shall have to advert to the Canadian insurgents. They are totally disbanded, and the dismemberment of the Canadas from Great Britain is for a time postponed. The English flag was hoisted on Navy Island on the 15th. Seeing the use that has been made of it, I do not suppose it will again be left in its former defenceless condition. It is naturally a strong hold, and will be maintained as such. The whole force of the insurgents turns out never to have exceeded five hundred and fifty effective men. The one hundred per day joinings of volunteers were all fabrications of the Buffalo papers. They are much to blame, since it is not now doubted but that they were all along aware of the true state of affairs. Let it pass. The emute is over—alions saunter.

The boundary line will be the next exciting topic of the press. The fanfaronading on this subject will be truly awful. Guns, drums, trumpets, blunderbusses and thunder will adorn many a paragraph. But there will be no fight, no border skirmishing. As a proof of the little love evinced by our borders to the success of the late convention, not a single public meeting has been held in Maine to sympathy, or assist the excitors of the tumult, or even to wish success to their cause. From this infer that the border question will not be very difficult of settlement. Great Britain is not so mad or grasping as some would have us to believe; and even if she were, a war with America would be the last encounter her people would desire to engage in. Our power is fully known and acknowledged, and the loss of our amity of far more consequence than double the disputed territory. This warlike hectoring may therefore be suffered freely to breathe its fierce blasts. It is the interest of both nations to keep the peace, and a few newspaper vaporings will not disturb it.

I have nothing new to communicate on commercial or money matters. The quotations already given remain unvaried.

SPECIE.—We learn from authority that cannot be doubted, that a large sum of specie

was sold yesterday at two per cent. premium, which is less than it was sold at eight months ago, before the affairs of trade were deranged.—New Orleans Dec of Jan. 4.

Extract of a letter, dated

DETROIT, December 30 1837.

"By way of relaxation, and a little prompted by curiosity, I crossed over this afternoon to the Canada side, where I found a regular patrol of armed men, about forty in number, bugle sounding and colors flying. They seemed to apprehend trouble, I think without good cause. There are some reckless men on our side—men who have nothing to loose, and feel that they may be gainers by any change—endeavoring to create an excitement in behalf of the self-constituted patriots. The men of property and character in the city appear to take very little interest in the affairs of their neighbors. Her Majesty's party on the other side is much the strongest, and should an attempt be made at revolution, it will be put down without much trouble. If rumor be true, the loyalist party are guilty of a ridiculous and unwise step. It is said they have armed the negroes of whom there are a great number in and about Malden."

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN 1838.

The sun will be eclipsed, visibly throughout the United States, on the 18th of September next, between three and six o'clock P. M. The eclipse will be total, but annular; that is, the moon being too near the sun to hide it entirely from our view, will leave its margin visible like a luminous ring, (annulus,) to those beholders whose place makes the moon pass directly between them and the sun's exact centre.

The tract of country to which the eclipse will be thus central is stated in the American Almanac to be the following:

Beginning to be visible in the unknown regions near the north pole, the central annular eclipse will pass, through Kamtschatka in Asia; the British dominions in North America, not far West of Hudson's Bay; Lake Superior, Wisconsin territory, Michigan, Lake Erie, the N. E. part of Ohio the Southern part of Pennsylvania, the Western part of Maryland, Northern part of Virginia, Southern part of Maryland, Eastern part of Virginia, and into the Atlantic Ocean; its course being from N. W. to S. E. The eclipse will be annular, over a space of 420 miles wide.

The ring in the place where it may be seen will continue only from four to about six and half minutes.

At Baltimore the eclipse will begin at 6 minutes past 3 P. M. The ring will be formed at 35 minutes past 4; and be central at 27-2 minutes past 5. The eclipse will end at 40 minutes past 5.

At Washington City and Richmond, the several phases will be within a small fraction of a minute of the same time as at Baltimore.

At Raleigh, within about two minutes of the same time; but there no ring will appear. The Sun will be a very slender crescent.

This crescent will be wider and wider with horns less and less sharp, as we go south and south-west, or north and north-east, from the path of the central eclipse.

This path first touches the earth at a point near the north pole, a little east of the meridian of Greenwich. In a few seconds afterwards it attains its greatest Northern latitude, (8 deg.) whilst for the first 8 minutes it moves rapidly westward until it is 98 degrees west of that meridian. In ten minutes after passing out of Virginia into the Atlantic Ocean, it leaves the earth at a point about 34 deg. west longitude, just one hour and 48 minutes and 34 seconds after first touching the earth, having traversed a somewhat circuitous route of 5000 miles in length, and (as we said before) the whole annular path being 420 miles in breadth. It reaches, in width, from Fairfield county, in Connecticut, nearly to Raleigh, in North Carolina.

The counties of Virginia, through which the exact centre of the eclipse will pass, are Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson Fairfax and Accomac.

This will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States until that of May 26th 1854, which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the sun will be August 7th, 1860.

The Printer.—Many men, who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as printers. Sir Wm Blackstone, the learned commentator on laws, was a printer by trade. King George III learned the art, frequently set types after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known, to all who are familiar with his name, that he was a printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest theologian that has graced the Christian world since the Apostolic age, is a printer. Gentlemen, of the "Craft," these are gratifying facts; but let us not be content that they alone be held

up to credit of the profession—let us honor our selves, and do all we can, to keep up, and elevate still higher, the character of our beautiful art.

Twenty-Fifth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY January 18, 1838.

The CHAIR communicated a report from the Post Office Department, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 11th ultimo, in relation to the express mail; which on motion of Mr. Grundy was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Chair also communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate showing the amount of specie received at the Treasury from the various sources of revenue, which on motion of Mr. Buchanan, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walker presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Mississippi, praying for the passage of a general pre-emption law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which had been referred the bill to settle contested claims that have arisen under the pre-emption laws, reported the same with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a substitute designating what classes of claims shall be allowed.

The Senate took up the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, on the memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas, in relation to the Osage Indians; and after some conversation between Messrs. Linn and Sevier, it was on motion, of the former laid on the table, with an understanding to take it up tomorrow.

The bill to amend the act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, approved the 20th April, 1818, was read the 3d. time and passed.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY January 19, 1838.

Mr. Norvell presented a petition from a number of Mechanics and other inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, praying that Congress should make an appropriation for the construction of the frigate *Raritan*, now on the stocks in that city, as soon as practicable; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Smith of Indiana offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Indiana the pre-emption right to the lands obtained by the late treaty with the Miami Indians, in that State, on such terms, and at such price as shall be just to aid the State in her works of internal improvement.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1838.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Hon. JOHN BLACK, Senator from the State of Mississippi, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States; which was read.

The Vice President also communicated a report from the Post Office Department, in compliance with the resolution of June 25, 1836 showing the emoluments derived by the deputy postmasters from their boxes, and the amount charged on each box; laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Swift presented a memorial from the Governor of the State of Vermont, asking Congress to extend the franking privilege to the Governors of the States; laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan presented the petition of a number of women of Chester county, Pennsylvania, praying Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade between the States.

On motion of Mr. Strange, the question of reception was laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan presented the petition of a number of citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union laid on the table.

Mr. Morris presented a number of memorials from citizens of Ohio, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, praying Congress to prohibit the transfer of slaves from one State to another, and remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union. The question as to receiving these petitions was laid on the table, with the exception of those relating to Texas; which were received, and laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1838.

CHEROKEE MEMORIAL.

Mr. Everett moved that the House take up the memorial of a Delegation of the Cherokee nation, remonstrating against the treaty of New Echota of December, 1835, presented by him on Monday last, and lying over.

Mr. E. explained that he did not desire to

debate it, but merely to move its reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Owens objected to the memorial being taken up, and called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which was ordered.

Mr. Cambreleng inquired whether it would not be in order for the gentleman to submit his motion when the State of Vermont should be called for petitions?

The Chair replied that it was equally in order now.

Mr. Cambreleng inquired further whether the memorial would not come up as a matter of course when that State was called having been presented by a gentleman therefrom?

The Chair replied that it would not under the new rules.

The House determined to consider the memorial—yeas 86, nays 83.

Mr. Everett then moved to refer the memorial to the Committee on Indian Affairs with instructions to report the facts in the case.

Mr. Haynes moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Everett called for the yeas and nays on that motion, which was ordered.

Mr. Wise inquired if it would be in order to call for the reading of the memorial.

The Chair replied that it would not, on a motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Wise wished to know how the House could vote understandingly on a subject it had never heard read.

The Chair said the question had been so decided by his predecessor, and assented to by the House.

Mr. Owens informed the gentleman from Virginia that the memorial, and all the accompanying papers had been printed under the order of the House, and laid on the table of the members.

The motion to lay on the table was decided in the negative—yeas 93, nays 94.

BRITISH ABOLITIONISTS.—Some crazy fanatics in Great Britain have published what they term "An affectionate expostulation with Christians in the United States, because of the continuance of slavery throughout many districts of their country." They have no doubt been incited to this benevolent and charitable appeal, by the eloquent harangues of some itinerant abolitionist, and under the influence of his fanatical zeal and wild enthusiasm, are induced to suppose that a mere appeal to the Christians of our country, will surely effect the great object which they take so much to the heart. If these Christian philanthropists would but cast their eyes around them, they could assuredly find objects enough at home, for the exercise of their charity and humanity without concerning themselves in the condition of slavery in our country, of which they can know but very little indeed except what they may have learned from the miserable fanatic, whose ravings on this question should subject him to confinement in a lunatic asylum.

The inhabitants of Great Britain are the last people in the world to meddle with the toleration of slavery in this country, when it is well known they forced it on us. The colonies first objected to slavery; and were unwilling that slaves should be imported into this country. They protested against it as long as they could, and it was only after experience proved to them the great value of slave labor that they became reconciled. But after they were admitted and the importation became general, was not the United States government among the first to declare opposition to the slave trade, and pronounce it piracy? Yes, long before Great Britain was animated with that ardent passion for freedom to the African race, which she now exhibits. We feel her an example in this respect, which she was very slow in following.

A quarter of a century elapsed after the subject was presented to the consideration of the legislature, advocated by eloquent and talented men, before they proceeded to act upon it; and even then, another quarter of a century matured its ample space, before she could be brought to think of abolition. But now, after she has pushed her experiment to extremes, and finds herself the victim of a mistaken policy, her citizens clamor against us, because, forsooth, we do not instantly follow their example. Is it an example to be followed? Sad experience should by this time have opened their eyes to the folly of the course pursued by their government, and admonished them to cease their denunciations against us, until they could devise for us some way to get rid of the evil, other than that of involving the country in one general ruin—and entailing worse miseries upon the blacks, than they have ever sustained in a state of servitude. We have adopted the only rational remedy which can be adopted, if a remedy be needed; and that is—colonization. The southern states have ever been liberal in their donations, to this cause; and have always manifested their entire willingness to cooperate in this scheme. If the brethren of Great Britain feel so deep an interest in the abolition of slavery, let them manifest it, by aiding us in the prosecution of a plan which will eventually settle the question to the satisfaction of all concerned. If they will do this we shall have confidence in the sincerity of their zeal, and honesty of their intentions; but while they continue foolishly to ask of us, a thing which their own

example has proved every way injurious and pernicious, we can only regard them as fanatics who know not what they demand; and who regard not the consequences which must inevitably follow the adoption of their wishes.

Com. Bulletin.

PRIVATE HANGING.—There is a curious police report in a late London paper, setting forth the particulars of a private execution, commenced but not completed, by reason of the interference of a police officer. He was patroling along the Hampstead road one evening. When he saw two men upon the top of a wall, and in a moment after one of them appeared to be hanging from a lamp-iron, fastened in the wall. The officer ran up, marvelling greatly what all this should mean, and was saluted by a whacking blow on the nose, from the suspended individual, whose rope had given way and let him down to the ground before the work of strangulation was arrested by another policeman, and both hangman and subject were conveyed to the police office. On their examination it appeared that they had been tossing up coppers, first staking money, then their cloths, and finally life against life, one of them having stripped his antagonist of all other possessions. The toss being decided, the winner proceeded very deliberately to realize his luck by the application of a hempen cord, the loser quietly submitting. The half-hanged fellow told the magistrate, quite confidently, that if he had won the toss, he should have certainly tucked the other up; and he thought himself bound in honor to submit when the chance had gone against him.

Com. Adv.

DRUNKENNESS.—An affray which occurred on the 30th ult. in Spartanburg District, S. C., between William Byers, and two men of the name of Johnson, father and son, resulted in the death of Byers. The other two were arrested and committed.

FLORIDA WAR.—The last accounts received at Savannah St. Augustine, confirm the statement of the battle fought with the Indians under Sam. Jones; and in which our men suffered so much. After that battle, Col. Taylor fell back towards Tampa, where, it is supposed, from the report of cannon, he must have fought the Indians again the next day. Gen. Nelson of the Georgia volunteers, had two fights with the Indians on the Suwannee, and had a horse killed under him.

COL. THOMPSON.—This brave officer who fell in the late disastrous battle with the Indians in Florida, was well known and much esteemed in the city of New York. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and his afflicted widow belonged to one of the most respectable families.

OLD KENTUCKY.—In a fight which took place at Maxville, the result of drinking at corn-husking, a Mr. Coulter was killed by a stab in the side; a Mr. Gibbon was well hacked with a knife; a Mr. Ferris was dangerously wounded in the head; and another of the same name in the hip; a Mr. Shoemaker was severely beaten, and several others injured more or less seriously. What things are these men, when once raised into fury! At Louisville, in the same State, a man had his skull fractured in a row, another was robbed and stabbed, and a woman was shot dead with a pistol by her husband.

NO WAR.—The very friendly and pacific tone of the correspondence between the American Secretary of State, and the British minister Mr. Fox, relating to the recent affair at Schollosser on the Canadian frontier, may serve to dissipate all apprehension of war with Great Britain.

RAILWAYS.—A writer in the Liverpool Guide, contends that the construction of railways will prevent the growth of cities. Their facilities for effecting change of place will induce thousands and thousands to leave their residences at some distance from the cities. London, which he compares to an enlarging *toad* upon the body, has according to him suffered its vast expansion, and will be more threaten to exhaust and dry up the body of the country.

New York, Jan. 25, 1838.

The New York Bank deputation to Philadelphia did not start last evening, as it was expected to do. The delay has arisen from some of the delegates refusing to fulfil their commission, unless final power was vested in them positively to decide on the question of resumption or non-resumption. This would not answer the view of Mr. Bidlee, whose plan of operation seems to be to gain as much time as possible—hoping, possibly, that something unfavorable to the N. Y. banks may intervene and place them at his mercy. This plenipotentiary power was therefore contested by those here in Mr. Bidlee's interest; the consequence of which procedure was, that several of the gentlemen comprising the delegation refused to serve. Their places will be supplied by more tractable characters—the deputation will proceed to Philadelphia—Mr. B. will prove to them that the resumption of specie payments is inexpedient—the delegates will return—a report of their "collective wisdom" will be published, and unless driven into honesty by the uncompromising spirit of some of our associate banks, the paper money fraud will be continued. I suspect this is the conten-

plated move on the financial chess-board, but, with all their skill, if the Government continues firm in its present policy, we shall yet see our opponents check-mated.

Decided symptoms of disunion and disagreement on the choice of a Presidential candidate, have clearly manifested themselves among the Whig party. More "superlative folly" has been committed in Ohio. The friends of Gen. Harrison have had a large meeting, and declared that whether the Federal convention nominates the "Western Statesman," (a new sobriquet given by DUNLEY SELDEN to the "Farmer of North Bend,") or whether they do not, they will support him against all opposition. The eleventh resolution, passed at this meeting, is the effort of some sly heretical wag, to turn the whole affair into ridicule; at least, so it appears in my eyes. It declares, "the conduct of the Conservatives is deserving of the warmest praise; and it begs them, 'as an omen of lofty resolve, to hang together—for the good of their whole country.'" To this, most sincerely and cordially, do I respond—Amen! Badinage aside, the meeting has caused great anxiety and trouble to the Federalist.

The ship Garrick from Liverpool. Owing to the fog, the news-boat had not boarded her to receive her papers in time for the mail to-day. By a price current, given to a pilot, and brought to the city, we learn that the cotton market was brisk, and the prices slightly advancing. Two thousand bales American had been purchased on speculation. On other foreign news I am un-informed.

Our own markets; money and produce, are dull, so indeed is business generally. The uncertainty of the course our banks will pursue is a dead weight upon activity. United States Bank stock continues depressed. Government paper remains at yesterday's quotations. Flour fell at Cincinnati 50 cents per barrel. This will tend to lower the prices here.

The extraordinary mild weather still continues. It is far too warm for health. I greatly fear next summer will prove a sickly season.—Globe

[Correspondence of the Balt. Transcript]

Washington Jan. 26.

The proceedings in Congress to-day which are of any consequence may be summed up in a few words. In the House Mr. Penny-baker concluded his speech on the Election subject, and will be followed to-morrow by Mr. Maury of Tenn. who is a member of the Committee on Elections, and will urge in favor of the new claimants. In the Senate the two appropriation bills from the House were passed with great despatch, and the remainder of its sitting was spent on the pre-emption bills, which after being discussed till a late hour, was laid aside by a motion to adjourn. The most of the debate on this topic to-day arose from an amendment offered by Mr. Crittenden of Ky. Its effect is to require of the settlers on the lands, that before being entitled to the pre-emption right, and on one acre of it cultivated corn, cotton, sugar-cane or potatoes. A part of the discussion on this amendment was very spirited, and in it Messrs. Crittenden, Walker Benton and the two Clays were most conspicuous. During its progress, the general merits of the pre-emption system, were fully expressed. Mr. Clay of Ky. most unqualifiedly denounced its whole tendency; and Benton and Walker spoke as warmly in defence of it and the squatters. Mr. Crittenden's amendment first only embraced the word corn, and it was rather amusing to see these grave senators successively rising and setting forth the importance of inserting other eatables as well as the aforesaid. Mr. Lyon hoped that *potatoes* would not be overlooked; a voice which I did not recognise, put in a word for *turnips*; one of the down-east senators whispered something about *pumpkins*; while Mr. Benton quite audibly expressed a wish that *cabbages* should be comprised in the list—in fact they waxed so funny upon the occasion, that had it been an hour later, I should have suspected them of having enlivened their wits with something more than horse cakes & cheese—some of that very brown—sherry which is sold in the Refectory below, where no spirits are allowed to be kept. Mr. Benton's part of the joke was altogether, for after a while he rose and expressed his strong opposition to the amendment, as did many others, who to my surprise, argued, that their would be a hard condition to the settler if he followed in agricultural pursuits. I confess, that before to-day I thought with Mr. Crittenden, that as the first care of the settler would be to make his bread, the condition in the bill would be anything but hard.

The amendment embracing the different articles of consumption specified was finally adopted by a vote of 26 to 21, shortly after which the Senate adjourned. Two efforts were made to adjourn over till Monday, but Mr. Walker and his friends strenuously argued the necessity of immediately settling the measure under discussion that it failed in fact they wished to sit on till midnight in order to pass the bill before adjourning, and ultimately did the little Chairman of the Committee, that originated it, call for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, but all would not do. During the call of the names it was soon known that the

motion would prevail, and hence most of the Senators began to look down, put on gloves, &c. Mr. Walker and his friends solemnly set in their seats, under the vain hope that the others would be disappointed.

The call was finished—give me my cloak—this is settled—said Henry Clay, and the voice of the clerk was drowned amid the noise of retiring Senators.

In the House before the Election came up there was more than one hour's discussion on a resolution, authorizing the purchase of a number of documents and statistical works for each member, which is similar to one passed in the two last sessions. How these gentlemen will regret some six months hence their present waste of time. The debate on this resolution was a fine specimen of executive eloquence. Some of the opponents of resolutions spoke of it as a "wasteful and ridiculous excess." I wonder whether they think the same of the immense load of stationary allowed to them. They don't demur to the fine four-bladed penknives they get every session, and a few sessions since several of them received rifles as a part of the Congressional supplies. These I suppose have been stopped for fear they might be used on the floor with the other stationary.

AN ACT

To regulate the compensation of witnesses in civil cases and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That every witness who may hereafter be summoned to attend any circuit or county court, shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day, for each and every day he may attend to give evidence, five cents per mile for every mile he shall travel in going to or returning from court, the distance to be computed from the usual place of his residence; to the place of holding the court; he shall attend according to the most usual route of travelling, and all necessary expenses to be paid by the party at whose instance he shall have been subpoenaed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court, which any witness duly summoned shall have attended, to give evidence at any time after the cause in which said witness shall have been subpoenaed, shall be tried, or continued, or such witness discharged by the party at whose instance he was subpoenaed, his agent or attorney: Provided, it be not more than five days after the adjournment of the court, in which any cause may be finally tried, upon the application of such witness, and upon oaths as now provided for by law, to grant him a certificate of his attendance, stating therein the amount to which he may be entitled for attendance, travelling and expenses, and all necessary expenses, paid at toll, bridges or turnpike gates; and the clerk of any court, upon granting such certificate, shall also make a memorandum of the amount to which such witness shall be entitled, in his subpoena, docket, or in a separate book, to be kept for that purpose, and upon the final disposition of the suit in which any witness shall have so proved his attendance, to tax the entire amount thereof in the bill of costs to be collected of the unsuccessful party, or the party at whose instance he was granted to any such witness, with his receipt for the amount written thereon.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, when any witness, whose evidence may be wanted in any cause depending in either the circuit or county court of any county in this State, shall reside more than one hundred miles from the place of holding the court in which his evidence may be wanted, such witness shall not be compelled to appear, and give evidence in person, unless the party desiring the benefit of his evidence, or the agent or attorney of such party, shall make oath before the clerk of the proper court, that he believes the personal attendance of such witness is necessary in order to enable him to obtain justice, which oath the clerk shall certify on the back of the subpoena to be issued for such witness.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, when any witness, whose evidence may be wanted, in any cause depending in any circuit or county court of this State, shall live more than one hundred miles from the place where the court may be held, in which such cause may be pending, the party desiring the benefit of the evidence of such witness, shall be permitted and is hereby authorized to take the same by deposition, either in the manner now provided by law for taking the evidence of non-resident witnesses, stating always in the affidavit to be made, that he believes the witness, whose evidence he wants to take, lives more than one hundred miles from the place where the evidence of such witness may be wanted to be used.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That hereafter every witness whose evidence may be wanted, by either party, in any cause depending in any circuit or county court of this State, who may be liable to attend in person, shall be subpoenaed to attend each and every term of the court in which his evidence may be wanted; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of said courts, where a witness has been ordered to be subpoenaed by any party, to continue thereafter to issue subpoenas for such witness, from term to term, until the cause in which the evidence of such witness may be wanted, shall be finally tried, or the said witness discharged by the proper party, and the clerk required thereof: Provided, That no clerk shall be required to send any subpoena to any county other than his own, unless the party at whose instance such subpoena shall be issued, shall first pay him a sum sufficient to defray the postage on the transmission by mail of such subpoena, to the sheriff of the county where the same may be required to be served: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall apply to the county of Marengo; but that in said county, the law now in force, requiring witnesses continually to attend, from term to term, after having been once subpoenaed, until the suit in which their evidence may be wanted shall be tried, or the witnesses discharged as now provided, shall continue in full force and operation, notwithstanding any thing in this act contained.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That each and every witness duly summoned, who may attend any circuit or county court, to give evidence, shall, at the end of any term of the court, which such witness may have attended, upon the production of the certificate of the clerk thereof, be entitled to demand and receive from the party at whose instance he was summoned, the amount to which he shall be entitled to receive for his attendance, according to the said certificate: and if upon such demand, the said party shall neglect or refuse to pay the witness the amount to which he shall be so entitled, every such witness shall have a right to sue for and recover the amount which he shall be entitled to receive according to said certificate, with lawful interest thereon, from the time of said demand, before any justice of the peace, or any court having jurisdiction thereof, and the said certificate of the clerk shall be deemed sufficient evidence for the plaintiff in the trial of any such suit.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, when any person shall attend any court in this State, or before any justice of the peace to give evidence at the request of any party, without being subpoenaed for that purpose, he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the party at whose instance he shall have attended, the same compensation to which witnesses duly summoned shall be en-

itled, but the same shall not be taxed in the costs of the opposite party in any suit.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, in all cases, depending in any of the courts of this State, or before any justice of the peace, or the defendant shall receive the same compensation, as is provided by the first section of this act, for witnesses in civil cases, to be paid now provided by law.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the fees allowed by this act to witnesses per day, mileage, shall be allowed and paid to jurors, in the circuit and county courts of the county of Marengo. Approved, Dec. 28, 1837.

AN ACT

To suppress mal practice by Factors, Carriers, and others.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That if any money, bank bill, merchandise, or any chattel or valuable security, be entrusted to any master or clerk of any steamboat, or other water-craft, banker, commission merchant, or other agent, for safe custody or negotiable transfer, or pledge the same, and he shall violate of good faith, and contrary to the object and purpose for which such money, bank bill, merchandise, chattel or valuable security, shall have been entrusted to him, embezzle, sell, negotiate, transfer, pledge or in any manner convert to his own use or valuable security, or the proceeds of the same, any part thereof, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined by the jury trying the same, in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred and fifty dollars, and imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any merchandise or commodity shall be entrusted to any broker, commission merchant, factor, broker, attorney, or other agent with authority to sell the same, and he shall, contrary to good faith, embezzle, or in any manner convert to his own use, such merchandise or commodity, or the proceeds of the same, or any part thereof, every such offender on conviction shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined by the jury trying the same, in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred and fifty dollars, and imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall affect any trustee in or under any mortgage, or any mortgagee, or any person, in respect of any act done by such trustee or mortgagee in relation to the property embraced or affected by any such trust or mortgage; nor shall it restrain any master or clerk of any steamboat or other water-craft, banker, commission merchant, broker, attorney or other agent, from receiving any money which shall be, or become due or payable to him by virtue of any valuable security, according to tenor and effect thereof, in such manner as he may have done, if this act had not been passed; nor shall it affect any person, in respect of any act done by him in selling, transferring or otherwise disposing of any valuable security or effects in his possession, upon which he shall have any lien claim or demand, entitling him by law so to do; unless such sale, transfer or disposal shall extend to a greater number or party such securities or effects than shall be sufficient to satisfy such lien, claim or demand.

Approved, December 19, 1837.

AN ACT

To provide for taking the census of the year 1838.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the Judge of the County Court, and Commissioners of Roads and Revenue in each special session of the court, to be called for the purpose, elect a fit person to take the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of their respective counties for the said year, and the person so elected, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath, viz: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully take the census of the county, according to the true intent and meaning of the act to provide for the taking of the census for the year 1838, passed the day of the month of 1837. So help me God; which oath shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the person elected, as aforesaid, to make personal application to the heads of all families, and to persons not belonging to any family, within the counties for which they shall have been respectively elected, for a true estimate of the inhabitants thereof, as best enumerated from the heads of white families to constitute an enumeration of the whole number of inhabitants belonging to his or her family, making a correct distinction between the number of white males under twenty years of age and white females over twenty years of age, and between white females under twenty years of age and white males over twenty years of age, and the total of slaves, and shall make three copies of said enumeration with the classification aforesaid, according to the form hereinafter prescribed, one of which shall be posted up in the office of the clerk of his County Court, and two forwarded to the Secretary of State, on or before the third Monday in November, in said year.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall refuse to render such enumeration, or hinder, delay, or obstruct such application, or shall knowingly render a false one such person shall forfeit the sum of forty dollars, to be recovered by the person elected as aforesaid, before any justice of the peace, and paid into the treasury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following form shall be used for the classification aforesaid, to wit:

Names of heads of families.	Total of inhabitants.
White males over twenty years of age.	Total free people of color.
White females over twenty years of age.	Total slaves.
White males under twenty years of age.	
White females under twenty years of age.	
White males under twenty years of age.	
White females under twenty years of age.	

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the person appointed as aforesaid, shall be allowed for taking the census or enumeration aforesaid, the following compensation, to wit: when the number, when it shall exceed one thousand, two dollars per hundred; when it shall exceed two thousand, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred; when it shall exceed three thousand, one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred; when it shall exceed four thousand, one dollar and ten cents per hundred; and when it exceeds five thousand, one dollar and five cents per hundred; and three dollars each for the two copies herein before required to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, to forward to the Judge of the County Court of each county in this State, immediately after the adjournment of the present session of the General Assembly, a certified copy of the act, and to lay before the Speaker of the House of Representatives, at the annual session, one copy of the enumeration, heretofore required to be forwarded to him, and to grant to the taker of the census aforesaid, his certificate, stating that the two copies required by this act, have been received by him, and specifying

the total number of the inhabitants of the county. And be it further enacted, That the Commission shall issue the warrant on the Treasurer, in favor of the person appointed as aforesaid, for the sum of the money according to the rate of compensation may be provided.

And be it further enacted, That the enumeration of the citizens of the respective counties, which they are enumerated, on the first of April, 1838, providing that persons removing from any county after that time from another county, the State, and swearing that they have not been enumerated in the county from which they came, may be included.

And be it further enacted, That if any person who shall be elected under this act, shall fail to perform his duty, he shall forfeit the compensation before provided; and also, the sum of two hundred dollars, to be paid in the name of the county court, and paid into the county treasury.

And be it further enacted, That the judge of the county court shall fill any vacancy that may occur, and such person shall receive compensation in proportion to the services by him actually performed.

Approved, December 23, 1837.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 15, 1838.

By reference to another column, will be seen a notice of the commencement of the spring session of the Female Academy in this place. It is only necessary for the citizens of this County to manifest some public spirit concerning this Institution, to make it not only an honor to the town, but an extensive advantage to neighboring counties. The experiment has now been fairly tested, and under the management of as able and accomplished a teacher as we now have, it will not only retain, but gain rapidly upon public confidence.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper several laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, and we expect in future to publish others of a general nature. These laws are extracted from the Flag of the Union, by which paper they are published gratuitously. We hope the Legislature will make some provisions for promulgating the laws through the medium of the newspaper press. This is the custom of other States; and we see no good reason why the people at large, as well as the ministers of the law, should not be furnished as early as possible, with all the laws of a public nature, passed at each session of the Legislature.

Judge Trotter has been elected to the Senate of the United States, from the State of Mississippi. He is a gentleman of fine talents, a sterling democrat, and will be an ornament to the seat upon which Mr. Black has for the last few years reclined.

John B. Norris, of Mobile, Thomas Owen, of Tuscaloosa, and Thomas Brandon, of Huntsville, are appointed to examine the State Bank and Branches. The act, in pursuance of which they were appointed, makes it the duty of the Commissioners to examine the Banks twice a year, and annuities them to a salary of \$2,500 dollars each.

We would call the attention of those who may wish to purchase Lots in a beautiful, thriving and healthy town, to the advertisement of the County Commissioners of Randolph County. Every thing stated in the advertisement relative to the situation of the Lots and advantages of the place may be implicitly relied on; and much more might have been said, did the limits of an ordinary advertisement admit.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The pre-emption bill in the Senate. Debate upon this Bill, Mr. Clay of Kentucky led off as its Champion antagonist. He occupied the Senate from time to time with great warmth, abusive—not only of the provisions of the Bill, the administration, but the settlers on the public land for whose benefit it was proposed. He poured forth streams of the foulest reproach, of frauds, abuse and turpitude of every sort which followed such legislation. He spoke of it as offering a bounty out of the public lands to the poor! Every opprobrious epithet which could be applied to them was brought into requisition. The poor were offenders—intruders; to allow them a pre-emption of their improvements, the privilege of getting their homes at the Government price would be paying "a bounty for violating the laws."

Thus stands the whig candidate for the next Presidency. No aim at public good seems to exercise his giant mind. His all is staked for the overthrow of the present administration; and no means within his reach, are left unexplored to for that purpose.

The Bill upon Judge White's motion was so amended as to exclude all who settled upon public lands before the Indian Title was extinguished. Thus the Tennessee Whig leader must have a sop in Mr. Clay's pan. We had much preferred that the old Judge had gone the whole way against the Bill. We, however, are not much disappointed in our expectations from the opposition. Mr. Van Buren being the first President that ever recommended a pre-emption law; and that done at the opening of his administration, it is not at all surprising that the whole opposition should rally to defeat one of his favorite measures; expressly beneficial to the noblest class of American citizens, the first to fell a towering forest, and first to repel an invading enemy.

From an extract from the Democrat it will be seen the Bill has passed the Senate. We presume too, in the shape as amended by Judge White, judging from an extract of a letter from one of our Representatives in Congress to Mr. Martin of this place of date 28th Jan. which he has took the liberty to hand us for publication, as deeply interesting to a portion of our readers.

Washington, City, Jan. 28th 1838. I received yours of 5th inst. on the subject of the postponement of the land sales at Mardisville. I had before determined to apply to the President to put off those sales; and with the rest of our delegation call on him soon for that purpose. There could not have been selected a more unpropitious

time to sell those lands than this. Independent of a very fair prospect to get a pre-emption bill, the pecuniary distress of the country, especially the difficulty of procuring or obtaining funds receivable for public dues, would completely put it out of the power of the occupants to get their land free if unmolested by speculators. The more distressing the times, the better it is for those merciless speculators, because while they can always procure money and of the proper kind, they are by the general distress of the country, relieved from all competition. The effect of a sale now, would be to drive off the cultivators of the soil, and change the ownership of the land from the government, to the land speculators, and at a price no more than the occupants are willing to pay. The pre-emption bill has been for several days under consideration in the Senate, and has passed to its third reading by a vote of 26 to 12. It was, on motion of Judge White amended by a great majority, so as to exclude all who settled before the Indian title was extinguished. The Judge certainly, as far as our country is concerned, made a bold attempt to injure a numerous class of citizens, most of whom happened to be his best friends in the State.

You will however in a few days see the bill, as it will certainly pass the Senate. I am afraid the prospect is less favorable in the House of Representatives, but still I believe it will pass in some form.

The Nashville Whig furnishes the following as the latest intelligence from Washington and other points in a Northern direction. "We have slips from New York to the 31st, which make no mention of the fire said to have raged in that city. The correspondent of the Whig, we presume however, has given a correct account of the action of Congress on the measures referred to—Democrat."

LATER FROM WASHINGTON. The pre-emption and Sub-Treasury Bill in the Senate—Mississippi contested election decided in the House—Clabourne and Gholson, and Pettis and Ward referred back to the people. The seats of the two first vacated by a vote of 119 to 112.

By last night's Express, we received a letter from our Washington Correspondent dated on Wednesday evening. The discussion on the Pre-emption bill was kept up in the Senate on Monday and Tuesday. Judge White made an able speech in defence of the bill on Tuesday. Mr. Clay and Mr. Walker had a good humored and merry skirmish in the course of which Mr. W. alluded to Mr. Adams as having been the only Squatter in the White House. "But said Mr. W. if we are to have another Squatter there from the opposite side, I have no objection to seeing one of these Senators (meaning Mr. Clay) squat in that house." Mr. Clay thanked Mr. Walker aloud and without rising from his seat observed that he had been in the White House recently, and found but few traces of the Democracy (Whiggery) of the country about the establishment.

The question on the passage of the bill was taken on Tuesday evening as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—30.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, McKen, Merrick, of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift and Wall—18.

The Sub-Treasury bill was taken up on Wednesday. Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Wright occupied the floor, and Mr. Webster had the floor for Thursday. The remarks of the two former, were only preliminary to the main discussion. Mr. Wright made a long and labored defence of the bill.

Our correspondent reports Mr. Clay as having made an eloquent, though brief speech against the policy of the bill. He denounced it in unmeasured terms and declared that its tendency is more ruinous to the prosperity of the country than a disastrous war. He expressed the opinion that it would lead to a consolidation of the General Government, and annihilate the State sovereignties altogether. The effect of the measure would be to give the Treasury Department more power than the 800 or 900 banks in the Union, throwing in the influence of the former Bank U. States. This power will be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury who is himself at the footstool of the Executive.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged from Saturday until Wednesday evening on the contested election in Mississippi. Mr. Maury of Tennessee, who had the floor on Saturday morning, declined speaking at length, having addressed the House on the same subject at the special session in September. In a few terse remarks Mr. M. expressed the reason which had induced him, as a member of the committee on elections, to oppose the claims of the sitting members. Mr. Bronson, of N. York, spoke in favor of Gholson and Claiborne as did Mr. Legare of South Carolina, much to the discomfiture of all parties.

Our correspondent remarks that Mr. L. spoke as if his own judgment was against him. Mr. Evans of Maine and Mr. Mason of Virginia spoke on the opposite side, on Tuesday. On Wednesday, Mr. Prentiss, himself was entitled to the floor, and the discussion was kept up throughout the sitting on that day. In the evening the question was taken on rescinding the resolution of the special session declaring Claiborne and Gholson entitled to their seats for the 25th Congress, and the vote stood 119 to 112. The end will be that the seats will be declared vacant.

THE CANADA PATRIOTS.

We have the Detroit Advertiser of January 23d, which contains not one word about the "vagabonds." Governor Mason made short work with them. He is a well instructed border warrior, having commanded against the redoubtable Gov. Lucas, in the great Toledo border war. The Laddie was successful then as now. He permitted no brigand lofers to so far infect his borders, or to get foot-hold upon them. He recaptured the Erie recovered the stolen arms, made a descent on Bois Blanc Island, where he found two hundred half starved "vagabond patriots," about ten of whom were Canadians. He sent them to the American shore, and they have dispersed. No revolutionary move was made to support them, in the Canada country near Detroit. The very negroes raised arms against them.—Cin. Gaz.

From the New York Commercial Adv. Jan. 29. POSTSCRIPT, I. P. M.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION. About 12 o'clock, at noon, a fire broke out in a building between 5th and 6th street, in a row of modern two story brick houses.

Before one o'clock all the houses on the avenue between the two streets mentioned, were on fire, together with some rear buildings on Fifth street.

The wind is at present blowing heavy gale, and it is feared that the fire department will not be able to conquer the flames, until the fire shall have reached the river.

From 15 to 20 houses are now on fire.—These are worth probably about \$5000 each. They will no doubt be wholly destroyed; even if the firemen succeed in preventing the farther spread of the destructive element.

Half past 1 o'clock. The fire, we have just learned has crossed to Lewis street, and two or three blocks are said to be on fire.

From the Rochester Democrat Jan. 25. THE CANADA WAR NOT YET ENDED. Letters were received in this city last evening direct from Brantford, U. C. which state that upon that day it was written, and before it was mailed 5 Expresses had passed through that place for Toronto, with the intelligence, that the Patriots had risen, in considerable numbers, in the London district, for the avowed purpose of rescuing the individuals imprisoned in the jail of that district.

From the Cleveland Gazette, Jan. 31. The Patriots.—We are informed that the Navy Islanders, some 500 strong, are making their way westward by land. They travel, it is said in squads of fifty to sixty; and for rations dependent upon charity, or supply themselves by levying contributions as they pass along.

Travellers report that they quartered last night at and near Willoughby, 20 miles distant. Probably to-day's march will bring them to Cleveland.

From the Jacksonville.

IN CAMP, FORT CHRISTMAS, Jan. 23, 1838. On our march to Cypress Swamp, bordering on the everglades, in pursuit of Sam Jones, an express reached us with the information, that Col. Nelson had had a battle with Sam Jones, in which the whites lost thirty killed, on the ground, and one hundred and thirty wounded. The Indians were repulsed. These are all the particulars I have ascertained; I know these much to be true, and am truly sorry. I can't say how many Indians were killed. I received information from a private letter to Q. M. Clerk, from an officer that was in the battle. The express has just arrived, and I will give you all the particulars as soon as I learn the facts.

Cal. Taylor took sixty prisoners a few days ago, near Tampa Bay. If the Jackson boys get hold of Sam Jones they will use him roughly. My respects to you and all my friends.

BUCK HARRIS.

PETITION.

We, your humble petitioners, would respectfully solicit you as Colonel, that you would request it as a favor of Gen. Jesup that our corps may be permitted to seek the enemy by the speediest route that you may think proper for us to pursue, inasmuch as we are perfectly satisfied to pack our forage and provisions; and as many of us have left our families and homes for the purpose of being serviceable in the campaign and there is amongst us who have never yet encountered an enemy. If it would be consistent with your will, we ask it as a favor that an opportunity of displaying our promptness in the field and testing our patriotism may be granted.

Having confidence in you as our commander, and your inclination to grant us every favor that you can, with justice to yourself as an officer, we respectfully submit our petition.

PETER ROZLE, Capt. J. M. CARTER, Capt. W. S. COFFEY, Capt. J. J. SUBLETT, 1st Lieut. M. P. MILLER, 1st Lieut. J. A. MARONEY, 1st Lieut. WM. R. BARTON, 1st Lieut. JAMES FLETCHER, 2d Lieut. JAMES COFFEY, 2d Lieut. B. COFFEY, 2d Lieut. E. N. HUDGEONS, 2d Lieut. JNO. NEWBERRY, Adj. 1st Bat. DAVID STERN, Ass't Sergeant. BUCK HARRIS, Q. M. P. D. SWINK, A. A. Com's.

MURDER.

A murder, most foul, was committed in Gates co., near the folly on the 26th ult. on the body of Mr. Jos. Speight, of that co., by one Andrew Harrell, a native of Nansemond co. Va. He effected his object by cutting the throat of his victim, in such a manner as to produce almost instant death. And while those who were standing by, were attending to the murdered man, Harrell made his escape, and has not since been taken. He had been in the neighborhood for some time, and was notorious as a scoundrel, having been several times caught in dishonorable acts; among others, he broke into Speight's smoke house, and stole quantity of bacon. On being charged with the theft, by Speight, he made at him; and before he could be prevented effected his diabolical purpose. Mr. S. was about 30 years old; was an honest industrious man, and was generally respected by those who knew him. He has left a wife and two children. Harrell is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a down look. When last seen he was on his way to Virginia. We hope that every lover of justice will do his utmost to ferret out the villain and bring him to that punishment he so justly merits.—Edenton Gazette.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by a distinguished citizen of our State, to a gentleman of our town, dated.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18th, 1838. Upon the subject of the next Presidency, I have no doubt, Mr. CLAY will be the opposition candidate, the form of a national convention may be gone through, in order to get Mr. Webster and Gen. Harrison out of the way that is all. Mr. Clay is to be the candidate, and that he is to be so, is as little questioned here, as that Mr. Van Buren is to be the democratic candidate. I know great pains have been taken by the modern whigs (particularly in Tennessee, who withhold from the people a knowledge of the fact, who their candidate is to be in order, that different sections of the country, each hoping, that some favorite of their own might be selected, would unite in condemning and committing themselves against Mr. Van Buren, so far as to be prepared to accept of an, one in preference to him.

Tennessee Sentinel.

Andrew Jackson.—The extraordinary career of this favorite of fortune, it is universally admitted, has made a deep and abiding impression upon the Government and people of the United States; but that the hand of Nature had stamped his image in the solid and disembody rock of the Jan. is a circumstance not generally known. Nevertheless, such is the fact.—A recent discovery in geology has rendered his memory immortal; even if his extraordinary actions have failed to secure that boon for him, and wedded his corporeal

proportions and facial lineaments to stone, as effectively as could the chisel of Greenough, Powers, or Clevering.

This is no joke, much as the relation may wear the outward garb and habit of one. In rounding and polishing one of the beautiful stone columns which ornament the front of the Franklin Bank of this city, on High street, a very striking full length likeness of General Jackson was developed composed of impressions made by the hand of nature on the third column north, of the four front columns. It is not a mere fancied likeness to perceive which, it is necessary to call up the imagination, but one remarkably striking and perfect particularly in the general cast of the countenance, and the position of the hair, the latter so peculiar in a likeness of the General, and never mistaken.

This likeness can be recognized from any part of the opposite side of the street, for the extent of a whole square; but it can be seen to most advantage from the pavement of our friend Russell, almost immediately opposite the bank. The beautiful column which presents this singular phenomenon was taken from the stone quarry at Waverly, on the Ohio canal about sixty miles south of this city.—Columbus (O) Political Reg.

FLORIDA NEWS.

GARRY'S FERRY, Jan. 17. Nothing new. Gen. Jesup came across eight Indians—took one and killed another.—He was directed by the prisoner to Sam Jones, but whether correctly or not, remains to be told.—Sam Jones is said to have eight hundred Warriors with him. I now have no doubt there are more Indians in this territory than any white man ever thought of before. Gen. Nelson had a brush the other day at the Wachusset; he had an Ensign killed and one Private wounded and three horses taken.—The Indians lost one killed: one Indian and one negro, prisoners.

Indians in small parties are frequently seen at Volusia, but cannot be trapped. 'Tis well for us should the Indians keep embodied: for they may be come at, as we have large forces in the field, though none too much for this country.

We met a loss last Saturday in the death of Mr. L. W. DORSON. He is much regretted.—He died in consequence of an injury received on board of steamer J. Adams, while on her passage down from Port Mellon. His remains were followed to the grave by all the Officers and men at this post.

P. S.—Another Lake has been discovered further up, as large as Lake Monroe, this is supposed to be the head of the St. Johns.

We are authorised to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINLEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County. Nov. 30, 1837.

We are authorised to announce JAMES WOOD as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton county.

We are authorised to announce Mr. WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce MAJ. WM. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ROBERT H. WILSON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce MAJ. M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

Widowee Sale of TOWN LOTS.

WILL be sold on the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH NEXT in the Town of Widowee, Randolph County, Alabama, the unsold Lots belonging to said town, the terms will be accommodating and as follows:

One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months; One fourth in twelve months; One fourth in eighteen months; And one fourth in two years, and the purchaser failing to pay either instalment in three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the Lot and all the money that may be paid thereon.

Widowee is situated about three miles from the Tallapoosa River, on a beautiful creek, on which is a good Saw Mill now in complete operation, convenient to the town, and it is believed that for Health it is not surpassed by any town in the State, and many of the Lots to be sold are as good business lots as any in the town—a number of beautiful situations for private families, &c. &c.

By order of the Commissioners Court of said County, this 5th February, 1838. JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clk.

February 15, 1838.—31.

STOP THE THIEF.

WAS stolen from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles below White Plains, on Sunday night the 4th inst. a Sorrel Horse, with a ball face, three feet white, the two fore feet white up to the knee, about 15 and a half hands high, six years old last spring. There was taken off with him a blind bridle with old head stall and new reins. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse alone. Any information would also be thankfully received.

WM. C. BADGETT.

Feb. 15, 1838.—31.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned and warned not to trade for two notes, executed by us to James M. Guest, dated not recollected due the 15th July 1838. Each for thirty dollars, bearing interest from date. As the consideration for which said notes were given has wholly failed, we are determined not to pay them until we are compelled to do so by law.

BRYANT MCLENDON, CLABORN SKINNER.

Feb. 12th, 1838.—31.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of James McDONALD deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOSHUA MILNER Administrator. Benton County Ala, February 9th, 1838. Feb. 15, 1838.—61.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE academy will commence its spring session, under the superintendence of Miss Thompson on the first Monday of March next—usual terms of tuition as before published.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. FORNEY, Secretary.

Feb. 15th, 1838.—31.

Hubbard & others.

Peters heirs & others.

In Chancery.

ON motion of complainants it is ordered and decreed, that the matters and things in the bill contained be referred to the master in chancery, and that he report to this court at its next session each and every of the principle debtors to the complainants for the lots mentioned in the bill who are insolvent or unable to pay the purchase money for the said lots, and also the particular lots for which the said debtors are unable to pay and also the several persons who are the securities for each of said principal debtors for said lots. It is further ordered and decreed, that William B. McClellan as administrator of Charles W. Peters, deceased, do answer this bill in ninety days, and in default thereof that an attachment issue vs. him. And further, that after the filing of the answer of the defendants that leave be given to all parties to take depositions and this cause is continued &c. leave is given defendant Turnpseed to withdraw his answer and file an answer to original and amended bill in ninety days. A true copy from the minutes of the court.

Test. JAMES CROW, Clk.

Feb. 15th 1838. 15.

NOTICE.

Whereas a vacancy has been made in the office of justice of the peace for this beat, by the resignation of C. Lewis—therefore notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the 24th day of February instant to elect a justice of the peace for said beat.

Feb. 9th 1838. J. H. WHITE.

Captain of said beat.

Notice.

To the Public Generally.

I HAVE recently opened a House of Public Entertainment in this place, (Socakpatoy,) for the special accommodation of Travellers, and pledge myself to spare neither pains nor expense, to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and will be attended by a good Hostler. Well knowing the great pressure at this time, my bills will be regulated accordingly.

The Jacksonville Socakpatoy, which is open above three months, and from the accounts to this place for payments. Socakpatoy, February 8, 1838.—3m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller,

Living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony about three years old flax main and Tail two hind feet White appraised to Twenty two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837. JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk. C. C. Jan. 25, 1838.—31.

\$20 REWARD.

WAS stolen from a farm near Mardisville in Talladega County, Ala. on the night of the 27th of December, a dark Chesnut sorrel mare, about five or six years old, no white about her excepting a small white spot on her back, occasioned from the saddle; she is not gaited, and is easily scared and starts frequently when riding. I will give a reward of twenty dollars to any one who will secure the mare so that I can get her again, besides paying all expenses.

GEORGE W. STONE, or

Near Mardisville. ISAAC STONE.

Feb. 1, 1838.

The Jacksonville Republican & Tuscaloosa

Intelligencer will please publish the above 3 weeks

and send the account to this office for collection.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James Boyd on the 29th Decem-

ber 1837, a certain Chesnut Sorrel Mare, about five years old, a star on her forehead, shod before, about fifteen and a half hands high—appraised to seventy-five dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Feb. 8, 1838.—31.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel

Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands; about 15 hands high, supposed to be about eight years old—appraised to ninety dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Feb. 8, 1838.—31.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

C. D. ABERNATHY.

WARE-HOUSE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka, near the Steamboat landing—formerly owned by Wm. J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper. They are now prepared for the STORAGE of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions; and assure those who may favor them, with their business, that the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipments of Cotton. The undersigned, of Goods and Shipments and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. WILSON & CO. Wetumpka, September 13, 1837.—3m.

POETRY.

[From the German of Schiller.]

EURET DIE FRAUEN.

Honored be women! she beams on the sight,
Graceful and fair, like a being of light,
Scatters around her, wherever she stays,
Roses of bliss o'er our thorn-covered ways;
Roses of Paradise, sent from above,
To be gathered and twined in a garland of Love.

Man, on Passion's stormy ocean,
Tossed by surges mountain high,
Counts the hurricane's commotion,
Spurns at Reason's feeble cry;
Loud the tempest roars around him,
Loud still it roars within,
Flashing lights of hope confound him,
Stuns him life's incessant din.

Women invites him; with bliss in her smile,
To cease from toil, to be happy awhile,
Whispering wooingly—come to my bowers—
Go not in search of the phantom of power—
Honor and wealth are illusory—come!
Happiness dwells in the temples of home.

Man, with fury stern and savage,
Persecutes his brother man;
Reckless if he bless or ravage,
Action—action—still his plan.
Now creating—now destroying—
Ceaseless wishes tear his breast—
Ever seeking—ne'er enjoying—
Still to be—but never blest.

Woman, contented in silent repose,
Enjoys its beauty life's flower as it blows,
And waters and tends it with innocent heart;
Far richer than man with his treasures of Art,
And wiser by far in her circle confined,
Than he with his science and flights of the mind.

Coldly to himself sufficing,
Man disdains the gentle arts,
Knoweth not the bliss arising,
From the interchange of hearts.
Slowly through his bosom stealing,
Flows the general current on,
Till, by age's frost congealing,
It is hardened into stone.

She, like the harp, that instinctively sings,
As the night breezing zephyr soft sighs on the strings,
Responds to each impulse with ready reply,
Whatever sorrow or pleasure her sympathy try;
And tear-drops and smiles on her countenance play,
Like sun-shine and showers of a morning of May.

Man's range of man's dominion
Is the standard of opinion
Is the temper of the sword—
Strife exults, and pity blushing,
From the scene despairing flies,
Where, to battle madly rushing,
Brother upon brother dies.

Woman commands with a milder control—
She rules by enchantment the realm of the soul;
As she glances around in the light of her smile,
The war of the Passionate is hushed for a while—
And Discord, content from his fury to cease,
Reposes entranced on the pillows of peace.

From the Clock Maker.

MR. SLICK'S OPINION OF THE BRITISH.

What success had you, said I, in the sale of your clocks among the Scotch in the eastern part of the Province? do you find them as glib as the blue-noses? Well, said he, you have heard tell that a Yankee never answers one question without axing another, haven't you? Did you ever see an English Stage Driver make a bow? because if you have observed it, I have, and a queer one it is, I swan. He brings his right arm up, just across his face, and passes on, with a knowing nod of his head, as much as to say, how do you do, but keep clear of my wheels, or I'll fetch your horses a lick in the mouth as sure as you're born; just as a bear puts his paw to fend off the blow of a stick from his nose. Well, that's the way I pass them as bare breasted Scotchmen. Lord, if they were located down here in these Cumberland marshes, how the musketos would tickle them up, wouldn't they? They'd set 'em scratching about as an Irishman does his head, when he's in search of a lice. Then are fellers cut their eye teeth afore they ever sot foot in this country, I expect. When they get a babbee they know what to do with it, that's a fact; they open their pouch and drop it in, and it gets a spring like a fox trap—it holds fast to all its gets, like grim death to a dead nigger. They are proper skin flints, you may depend. Oatmeal is no great shakes at best, it tantes even as good for a horse as real yaller Varginy corn, but I guess I warn't long in finding out that the grits hardly pay for the riddin'. No, a Yankee has as little chance among them as a Jew has in New England; the sooner he clears out the better—you can no more put a leake into them, than you can sen' a chip into Teakewood—just in the edge of the tool, the first drive. If the blue-noses know the value of money as well as they do, they'd have more cash, and fewer rocks and tin-reflectors, I reckon.

Now it's different with the Irish; they never carry a puss, for they never have a cent to put in their pockets. They are always in love or in liquor, or else in a row; they are the merriest shavers I ever seed. Judge Beeler, I dare say, you have heard tell of him—he's a funny feller—he put a notice over his factory gate at Lowell, no cigars or Irishmen admitted, within these walls, for, said he, the one will set a flame again among my cottons, and 'tother among my galls. I won't have no such inflammable and dangerous things about me on no account. When the British wanted our folks to join the treaty to chock the wheels of the slave trade, I recollect hearin' old John Adams say, we had ought to humour them; for, says he, they supply us with labour on easier terms, by ship, pin out the Irish. Says he, they work better, and they work cheaper, and they don't live so long. The blacks, when they are past work, hang on for ever, and a proper bill of expence they be; but hot weather and new rum rub out the poor rates for other ones.

The English are the boys for tradin' with; they shell out their cash like a sheaf of wheat in frosty weather—it flies all over the thrashin' floor; but then they are a cross grain'd, ungainly, kitchen breed of cattle, as I een a most ever seed. Whoever gave them the name of John Bull, knew what he was about, I tell you; for they are all bull-necked, bull-headed folks, I vow; sulk, ugly tempered, vicious critters, a pavin' and a roarin' the whole time, and plaguey onsafe unless well watched. They are as head-strong as mules, and as conceited as peacocks.

The astonishment with which I heard this tirade against my countrymen; absorbed every feeling of resentment. I listened with amazement at the perfect composure with which he uttered it. He treated it as one of those self-evident truths, that

need neither proof nor apology, but as a thing well known and admitted by all mankind.

There's no richer sight that I know of, said he, than to see one on'em when he first lands in one of our great cities. He swells out as big as a balloon, his skin is ready to burst with wind—a regular walking bag of gas; and he prances over the pavement like a bear over hot iron—a great awkward hulk of a feller, (for they aint to be compared to the French in manners) a smirkin at you, as much as to say, 'look here, Jonathan, here's an Englishman; here's a boy that's got blood as pure as Norman pirate, and lots of the blont of both kinds, a pocket full of one, and a mouthful of tother; beant he lovely?' and then he looks as fierce as a tiger, much as to say, 'say boo to a goose, if you dare.'

No, I believe, we may stump the universe; we improve on every thing, and we have improved on our own species. You'll search one while, I tell you, afore you'll find a man that, take him by, and large, is equal to one of our free and enlightened citizens. He's the chap that has both speed, wind, and bottom; he's clear grit—ginger to the back bone, you may depend. Its generally allowed there aint the beat of them to be found any where. Spry as a fox, supple as an eel, and cute as a weasel. Though I say it, that shouldnt say it, they fairly take the shine off creation—they are actily equal to cast.

He looked like a man who felt that he had expressed himself so aptly and so well, that any thing additional would only weaken its effect; he therefore changed the conversation immediately, by pointing to a tree at some little distance from the house, and remarking that it was the rock maple or sugar tree. Its a pretty tree, said he, and a profitable one too to raise. It will bear tapping for many years, till it gets exhausted at last.

This province is like that tree; it is tapped till it begins to die at the top, and if they dont drive in a spile and stop the everlasting flow of the sap, it will perish altogether. All the money that's made here, all the interest that's paid in it, and a pretty considerable portion of rent too, all goes abroad for investment, and the rest is sent to buy bread. It's drained like a bog, it has opened and covered trenches all through it, and then there's others to the foot of the upland to cut off the springs.

Now you may make even a bog too dry; you may take the moisture out to that degree, that the very site becomes dust, and blows away. The English funds, and our banks, rail roads, are all absorbing your capital like a sponge, and will lick it up as fast as you can make it. The very bridge was heard of at Windsor, is owned in New Brunswick, and will pay toll to that province. The capitalists of Nova Scotia treat it like a hired house, they wont keep it in repair; they neither paint it to preserve the boards, nor stop a leak to keep the frame from rotting; but let it go to wrack sooner than drive a nail or put in a pain of glass. It will serve our turn out, they say.

There's neither spirit, enterprise, nor patriotism here; but the whole country is as inactive as a bear in winter, that does nothing but scrouch up in his den, a thinkin to himself, 'Well, if I aint an unfortunate devil, it's a pity; I have a most splendid warm coat as are a gentleman in these here woods, let him be who he will; but I got no socks to my feet, and have to sit for everlastingly a suckin of my paws to keep 'em warm; if it warn't for that, I guess I'd make some of them chaps that have hoofs to their feet and horns to their heads, look about them pretty sharp, I know. It's dismal, now aint it? If I had the frame of the Governor's message, if I wouldn't show 'em how to put timber together you may depend; I'd make them scratch their heads and stare, I know.'

I went down to Matanzas in the Fulton Steam Boat once—well it was the first of the kind they ever seed, and proper scared they were to see a vessel without sails or oars, going right straight ahead, nine knots an hour, in the very wind's eye, and a great streak of smoke arter her as the tail of a comet. I believe they thought it old Nick alive, a treatin him to a swim. You could see the niggers a clippin it away from the shore, for dear life, and the soldiers a moanin about as if they thought that we were agoin to take the whole country. Presently a little, half starved orange coloured lookin Spaniard, officer, all dressed off in his livery, as fine as a fiddle, came off with two men in a boat to board us. Well, we yaved once or twice, and motioned to him to keep off for fear he should get hurt; but he came right on afore the wheel, and I hope I may be shot if the paddle didn't strike the bow of the boat with that force, it knocked up the stern like a plank tin, when one of the boys playing on it is behavior than 'tother, and chucked him right atop of the wheel house—you never seed a fellow in such a dundumert in your life. He had picked up a little English from seein our folks there so much, and when he got up, the first thing he said was, 'Damn all sheenery, I say, where's my boat?' and he looked round as if he thought it had jumped on board too. Your boat, said the Captain, my feller, I expect it's gone to the bottom, and your men have been lookin for it ever since. We never seed or heard tell of one or 'tother of them stater. Yes, I'd make them stater as if they had seed out of their eyes for the first time. Governor Campbell didn't expect to see such a country as this when he came here, I reckon, I know he didn't.

When I was a little boy, about knee high or so, and lived down Connecticut river mother used to say, Sam, if you dont give over actin so like old Scratch, I'll send you off to Nova Scotia, as sure as you are born, I will, I vow. Well, Lore, how that are used to frighten me; it made me shiver and right up on end, like a cat's back when she's scratchy; it made me drop it as quick as wink—like a tin snip put on a dipt candle again to bed, it put me to sleep. Neighbour Dearborn's darter married a gentleman to Yarmouth, that speculates in the smuggling line; well when she went on board to sail down to Nova Scotia, all her folks took on as if it was a funeral; they said she was goin to be buried alive, like the nuns in Portogale that get a frolickin, breaks out of the pastur, and race off, and get caught and brought back again. Says the old Colonel, her father, Deliverance, my dear, I would sooner follow you to your grave, for that would be an end to your troubles, than to see you go off to that dismal country, that's nothin but an iceberg aground, and he howled as loud as an Irishman that tries to wake his wife when she is dead. A woful accounts we have of the country, that's a fact; but if the Province is not so bad as they make it out, the folks are a thousand times worse.

You've seen a flock of partridges of a frosty mornin in the fall, a crowdin out of the shade to a sunny spot, and hudin up there in the warmth—well, the blue-noses have nothin else to do half the time but sun themselves. Whose fault is that? Why its the fault of 'legislature'; they dont encourage internal improvement, nor the investment of capital in the country; and the result is apathy, inaction, and poverty. They spend three months in Halifax, and what do they do? Father gave me a dollar once, to go to the fair at Hartford; and when I came back, says he, Sam, what have you got to show for it? Now I ax what have they got to show for their three months' setting? They mislead folks; they make 'em believe all the use of the Assembly is to back at Councillors, Judges, Bankers, and such cattle, to keep 'em from eatin up the crops, and it actily costs more

to feed them, when they are watchin, than all the others could eat if they did break a fence, and get in. Indeed, some folks say they are the most breachy of the two, and ought to go to pound them selves. If their fences are good, them Hungry cattle couldn't break through; and if they aint, they ought to stake 'em up, and with them well, but it's no use to make fence unless the land is cultivated. If I see a farm all gone to wrack, I say here's bad husbandry and bad management; and if I see a Province like this, of great capacity and great natural resources, poverty-stricken, I say, there's bad legislation.

No, said he, (with an air of more seriousness than I had yet observed) how much it is to be regretted, that laying aside personal attack and petty jealousies, they would not unite as one man, and with one mind and one heart apply themselves suddenly to the internal improvement and development of this beautiful province. Its value is utterly unknown either to the general or local Government, and the only persons who duly appreciate it, are the Yankees.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

We learn from the Buffalo Com. Adv. of the 16th, that the Patriot army evacuated Navy Island on the night of the 14th. The cannon belonging to the State were returned in a scow to Schlosser, but came near going over the Falls, with all the men on board; they were waded on shore, however, by a gale which opportunely blew up from the North-west—Van Rensselaer was arrested immediately upon landing upon the American shore, taken to Buffalo and instantly jailed. He left soon after to join his command, which report said was straggling through the country in the direction of Detroit; about 750 strong. MacNabb retired, and Lieut. Col. Hughes was in command at Chippewa. The British flag was hoisted on Navy Island on the 15th.

The disbanding of the force at Navy Island furnished an opportunity for ascertaining the number that had assembled there. They mustered in all 510 who were enrolled and 150 supernumeraries.

MICHIGAN FRONTIER.—The Cleveland Herald of the 16th inst. mentions a report which had reached there from the West, that an American schooner had attacked Malden, run aground near that place and been captured some four of the assailants had been killed.

It is probable that the schooner here referred to is the same which is spoken of in the letter from Detroit, published yesterday, as having sailed from that place with a number of men and arms on board.

From the N. Y. Express.

The Huron (Ohio) Advertiser, Jan. 9th, where there has been the largest concourse of people ever assembled, to express sympathy, has the following:

Col. Sutherland arrived at this place on Saturday evening last; on board of the steamer —, at the head of about 80 men. We believe they are going on a squirrel hunt. As this is on the way to Malden from Cleveland, it looks very like a strong probability that the Navy-Islanders are on their way there.

Gov. Marcy and Gen Scott, who came up from the Falls last evening, left in extra cars, accompanied by Gen. Wool, and perhaps proceed to Grand Island. Two companies of artillery, with two field pieces, also left here for that quarter.

This step we understand, is in consequence of intelligence that an armed British schooner (probably one of those alluded to above) is lying in our waters, down the river, with hostile intentions towards the steamboat Barcelona, or any craft that may have been employed in aid of the Navy-Islanders.

While writing the above, several discharges of cannon have been heard from that direction. A gentleman, just arrived, says that the schooner alluded to, had been firing at his supposes, either the Barcelona, or squads of disbanding Navy-Islanders.

Getting a Living.—What does your mother do for a living? inquired a gentleman, of a little bare-footed boy, the other morning. 'She eats cold wittles, sir,' was the ready reply.

A darkey remarked, the other day, that this was the most perceptive climate he ever saw—the weather was so lecherous, that he could not depend on it—and that he must look out a more lugubrious region, where the hempshire was not so instrumental to health.

A Burst of Eloquence.—'Mr. Chairman,' said an orator at a Caucus, 'these villain Banks tell you that they could not help suspending specie payment—yes, sir, that they could not help it. What should you think, sir, yes sir, what should you think, sir, of a man, sir, who should hang himself, sir, and then say he could not help it. [Immense applause.]' Lowell Journal.

We have read of an English Clergyman who, being engaged in a warm controversy with a gentleman, was told that his black coat protected him. 'It may be so,' said the wrathful Cleric, 'but if it protects me, it shall not you'; and, throwing it on a chair, he gave his opponent a thorough thrashing.

ENDEARMENTS.—A gallant wag lately sitting by the side of his beloved, and being unable to think of any thing else to say, turned to her and asked why she was like a tailor. 'I don't know,' said she with a pouting

lip, unless it is because I am sitting beside my goose?'

The rogues of New Orleans have adopted a new plan for robbing the unsuspecting. They draw a cord across the street at night, and after a person having stumbled over it, under a kind pretext of kindly helping him up, making away with all his valuable. A gentleman has lately been robbed of a considerable sum in this way.

A Good one.—The Boston Post tells the following:—'How do you like Crabbe's Tales?' said a love-making swain to his dulcinea, one evening after finishing 'Tales of the Hall.' 'Why,' she answered, 'I never eat any Crab Tail, but am amazingly fond of roasted Hog Tail,' specially the grissel?'

THOSE of our patrons who have not yet made payment will please call and do so immediately if convenient. Mr. J. D. Porter, our Agent, will with great pleasure receive any cash offered during the absence of Mr. Woodward. WHITE, WOODWARD & CO. N. B. SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SALE. Feb. 1, 1838.—S. W. W. & Co.

500 LABORERS WANTED, at the ABICOCHA GOLD-MINES, Randolph County, Ala., to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by JOHN GOODEN. Jan. 25, 1838.—71.

CASTINGS, CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of HOKE & ABERNATHY. December 21, 1837.—46.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated. Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—44. *The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

O'Neill, Michaux & Thomas, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, & BUTCHERS. Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles A. Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified, to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator. Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Having settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality. His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make settlement. His individual and partnership concern of Turner & Ellison are all included. All persons having claims against the estate will please present them. ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Ex'rs. B. D. TURNER, Nov. 16, 1837.

SHERIFF'S SALE. WILL be sold on the first day of March next, before the Court-House door in the town of Wedowee in the county of Randolph, Ala. the following property, (viz): Lot of Land fractional section C. D. No. 14, township No. 22 and range No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—Levied on as the property of Daniel McClelland to satisfy Attachments issued from Justice Court, and levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. Tuggle and one in favor of R. Alexander, and one in favor of William Moore, Levied on by the Sheriff of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—this 11th day of January, 1838.

WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff. January 18, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton Orphan's Court. THIS day came Horatio Griffin and Moses Whitesides, Administrators of the estate of John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of their administration on said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested in said estate to appear at the Court-House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed. January the 6th, 1838.—C. A. GREEN, Judge of C.

A true Copy. M. C. HOUSTON, Clerk c. c. January 11, 1838.—6t.

Administrators Notice. ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, Sheriff, by order of the Orphan's Court, Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838. Feb. 7, 1838.—6t.

JOHN PRINTING, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the town of Wetumpka, Ala. Store and Ship Cotton, and to attend to business committed to their care. And from its situation on the wharf, by which it is saved on cotton, and being separate from other buildings that might endanger, from fire, much personal attention as can be given, to share public patronage. S. & J. LEEPE. Wetumpka, Jan. 11, 1838.—3m.

New-York, Paris and London.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, Having permanently settled himself in his friends and the public generally, that he is the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with (first-rate workmen) he pledges himself, those who may favor him with their patron may be assured of having any work pertaining to his trade done at short notice and in the most heretofore style—superior to any thing he has seen. The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year. N. B. All garments warranted. Jan. 19, 1838.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming land in Russell and Barber Counties for sale, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity of land will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn. Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Rd. at the Big Spring or Land Port, in Russell Alabama. THOMAS R. MINGHAM, General Agent for Land Company. January 4th, 1838.—4t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Having located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally; and he hopes, by his able attention to business, to merit the confidence, respect, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself that business committed to his management, shall promptly attended to. April 27, 1837.—4t.

Administrators Notice. All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. A. P. WADE, Administrator. December 28, 1837.—4t.

Administrators Notice. THE creditors of the estate of John G. Ains, deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their accounts to me, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, Sheriff, & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County. Dec 14, 1837.—4t.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Gaylesville, Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st of April, will be sent to the General Post Office as unclaimed letters.

Brown John V. Harrison Jacob
Bryant Mrs. Harriet Harrison Joseph W.
Bell Thos. M. Hovine Mrs. Miss
Bradley Jesse or Mrs. Love Jefferson B.
Catharine Coffman Laydrith Thomas
Bign Wilson Lay Jno.
Bird Thos. McDaniel E. R.
Bice Jas. Doct. McGinnis Jno.
Barkley Lucinda Mrs. Nichols Archibald
Combs Thos. Saddler Isaac
Cowan Jonathan Shangler P.
Chapman Jno. Soul Isaac
Carper Jacob Tennison Reuben
Claceton Thos. P. Waid Jacob
Coffman Jacob Woodlee Nat.
Eliam E. S. Wilkinson Jno.
Haus Jno.

J. T. SORRIE, P. M. Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

Apprentice Wanted. THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business. THOMAS T. STEPHEN. Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—4t.

DOCTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Having located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend successfully to the diseases of this climate, and by prompt and assiduous attention to business to meet and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. He has devoted great attention to female diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable. Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837. We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doctor William Williamson, for a very long time, do with pleasure recommend him as a successful practitioner of medicine, and a man well qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession. Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Clerk of Rayman Meader. Inf. Court Walton Co. Reym. Thos. W. Craven, Jesse Mitchell, Clerk Co. Samuel L. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation. Doctor JOHN M. NEAL. White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

In this idea, Mr. Everett of Vermont, (Mr. Bell's abolition friend, cordially concurred. Everett (says the Intelligencer's report):

"devoted himself to carry on this war any longer, though he was not far yielding. He wished a pacific course to be tried. He would arm the Executive with authority and appropriations to enable him to adopt a course which should terminate it peacefully."

It appears that the only difference between Messrs. Wise and Everett is, that one is opposed to any appropriation to compel the Indians to comply with their treaty—that is, to emigrate—while the other is willing to appropriate to induce them to stay "pacifically."

Mr. Bell, for his part, was so delighted with the spirit with which the war for the Seminoles was carried on by his troops in the House, that he told the delegate from Florida:

"He thought that the burden of defending this administration in its policy towards the Seminoles, would be found to be rather more than the gentleman from Florida, acute and able as he was, could sustain."

Mr. Robertson of Virginia was equally gratified at "the moral courage" exhibited by Mr. Wise but he said "he should vote for supplies," but not to kill the Indians, "he was unwilling to vote to carry on this war of extermination."

Mr. Middlebrodly took the side of the Seminoles. He would not vote a cent to redeem the Government drafts given for supplies. He said:

"He, for one, would protest against voting any more money under such pretexts. He, for one, was willing to assume the responsibility, and to go home to his constituents, and tell them that he had refused to vote for an appropriation of another million, without knowing to what use it was to be applied. The treasures of the country had been squandered long enough. The main artery of the Treasury had been bleeding for a long time, and it only required a few gallons more to complete its exhaustion."

How like his brother Nicholas does he appear in this figure! He carries nothing for the blood of the brave men whom he would leave without support, by withholding the appropriation; but the thought that "the main artery of the Treasury had been bleeding for a long time," and that this precious blood had not fallen into his brother's bank, to enrich the family, was a national calamity. "There were only a few gallons more," and they must have it in the way of deposits!

These Opposition orators were triumphantly answered, as the vote shows. Mr. Downing of Florida, in a powerful and eloquent speech, enchaind the attention of the House in his reply to Mr. Wise, and branded his misrepresentations at every step.

Mr. Cilley of Maine, in a brief and spirited impromptu, put to shame the savage sympathy of Mr. Everett, and other northern philanthropists, who seemed to feel great pain at the little loss of the Indians, but forgot that legions of valiant American citizens had been slain. He reminded those gentlemen of the fate the Indians had found from the hands of the pilgrims of the North.

General Glascock, in a strong strain of eloquence, reviewed the whole subject, and marked the course of the Opposition in the House as in character with that report to have been given by the Cherokee mediators. He said:

"In regard to the statements represented to have been made by the Cherokees to the Seminoles, that if they would only hold out this winter, Congress would refuse to make further appropriations; and the war would cease, he had only to say that there was a remarkable coincidence between the statement of the Cherokees and the course of certain gentlemen on this floor."

Mr. Bynum lashed the pseudo-patriotism of the Opposition without mercy. He told them that they were for the English when at war with us—for the French when they violated their treaty—for the Mexicans when committing robberies on our citizens, and for the Indians for every thing that threatened to shake the peaceful administration of our laws under Democratic auspices.

Globe.

TRUE NOBILITY OF LABOR.

BY THE REV. ORVILLE DEWEY.

How many naturalities are there between even the humblest scene of labor, and the noblest affections of humanity? In this view of employment of mere muscular strength is ennobled, there is a central point in every man's life, around which all his joys and cares revolve. It is that spot which is consecrated by the names of wife, and children, and home. A secret, an almost imperceptible influence from that spot which is like no other on earth, steals into the breast of the virtuous laboring man, and strengthens every weary step of his toil. Every blow that is struck in the workshop and the field, finds an echo in that holy shrine of his affections. If he fights to protect his home, rises to the point of heroic virtue; no less may he who, labors his life long, to provide for that home. Peace be within those domestic walls, and prosperity beneath those humble roofs! But should it ever be otherwise, should time ever come when the invader's step approaches to touch those sacred thresholds, I see in the laborer that are taken for them, that every honest workman around me, a hero.

So material do I deem this point—the true nobility of labor! I mean—that I would dwell upon it a moment longer, and in a larger view. Why, in the great scale of things, is labor ordained?—Easily, had it so pleased the great Omnipotent it have been dispensed with. The

world itself might have been a mighty machinery for the production of all that man wants. The motion of the globe upon its axis, might have been the power to move that world of machinery. Ten thousand wheels might have been at work; ten thousand processes, more curious and complicated than any man can devise, might have been going forward without man's aid, houses might have risen like an exhalation,

with the sound Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet, Built like a temple;

gorgeous furniture might have been placed in them; and soft couches and luxurious banquets spread, by hands unseen; and man, clothed with fabrics of nature's weaving, richer than imperial purple, might have been sent to disport himself in these Elysian palaces. "Fairer scenes!" I imagine you are saying; "fortunate for us, had it been the scene ordained for human life!" But where then, tell me, had been human energy, perseverance, patience, virtue, heroism? Cut off with one blow from the world; and mankind had sunk to a crowd, nay, far beneath a crowd, of Asiatic voluptuaries. No, it had not been fortunate. Better that rude and unsightly materials be provided in the ore beds and forests, for him to fashion into splendor and beauty. Better, I say, not because of that splendor and beauty, but because the act of treating them is better than the things themselves; because exertion is nobler than enjoyment; because the laborer is greater and more worthy of honor than the idler. I call upon those whom I address, to stand upon that nobility of labor. It is heaven's great ordinance for human improvement. Let not the great ordinance be broken down. What do I say? It is broken broken down, and it has been broken down for ages. Let it then be built up again here, if any where, on these shores of a new world, of a new civilization. But how, I may be asked, is it broken down? Do not men toil, it may be said? They do indeed toil, but they too generally do it because they must. Many submit to it, in some sort, a degrading necessity; and they desire nothing so much on earth as escape from it.

They fulfil the great law of labor in the letter; but break it in spirit; fulfil it with the muscle, but break it with the mind. To some field of labor, mental or manual, every idler should fasten as a chosen and coveted theatre of improvement. But so is he not impelled to do under the teaching of our imperfect civilization. On the contrary, he sits down, folds his hands, and lasses himself in his idleness. This way of thinking is the heritage of the absurd and unjust feudal system, under which serfs labored, and gentlemen spent their lives in fighting and feasting. It is time that the opprobrium of toil were done away. Abandoned toil, art thou? Ashamed of thy dingy work shop and dusty labor field; of thy hard hand, scarred with service more honorable than that of war; of thy soiled and weather stained garment, on which mother nature has embroidered, amidst sun and rain, midst fire and steam, her own heraldic honors? Ashamed of these tokens and titles, and envious of the flustering robes of imbecile idleness and vanity? It is treason to nature; it is impiety to heaven; it is breaking heaven's great ordinance. Toil! I repeat it—toil, either of the brain, of the heart, or of the hand, is the only true manhood, the only true nobility.

THE SMOON OF THE DESERT.

20,000 persons buried alive.

Mr. Buckingham, the celebrated Oriental traveler, who has recently arrived in N. York, has been lecturing to crowded houses. In one of his lectures he gave an interesting account of the

He states that from the great insecurity of person and property, there is little travelling except in caravans. These frequently comprise 40,000 camels attended by 30 or 40 thousand persons. Flying horsemen, scouring at full speed the surrounding country, secure them from sudden attack; but the danger they have to encounter is the hot blast of the desert. Its approach is tokened by a lurid streak in the heavens such as may sometimes be seen in American sunsets. It is a sign well understood by the natives, and they prepare for it immediately. It comes like the heated air from a fiery furnace suddenly opened, producing fairness and lassitude, and soon increasing in violence, it raises the soft sand clouds, penetrating the eyes, nose and mouth, and insinuating itself beneath the garments. The camels are halted by the sound of a single horn, and each well known sign, and arranged in lines of a hundred or a thousand, each with their backs turned to the quarter from whence the smoon is expected, and beneath the shelter thus afforded the men prostrate themselves upon the ground. The drifting sand opposed in its course, rises in a little while to the camels' backs, and begins to pour down on the other side. No they must again bestir themselves, if they would not be buried where they lie. Although the atmosphere is thick with the yellow sand, producing darkness so total that one cannot see an extended hand, and darkness too that cannot be felt—new position to be taken, a new line of camels and the same operation gone through with. This is often necessary to be done many times, until reduced to perfect helplessness by exhaustion. They sink and die, and are buried beneath the sand. The groans of women, and children, and the blended cries of men and beasts, help to make the scene awful beyond description. One of these moons to which Mr. Buckingham was exposed, lasted eighteen hours, and of a caravan of 20,000 persons, returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, to the shrine of Mahomet, which was taken by this destroying blast and 15 escaped alive to tell the tale.—Jeffersonian.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Saturday night (the 9th ult.) at 10 o'clock, a stranger on horseback, called at the Central House, in the borough of North East, in this county, and inquired for the residence of two brothers, James and Ephraim Smedley. After receiving directions from the landlord, he proceeded in the direction of their houses, and after being gone fifteen or twenty minutes, long enough to have had an interview with the proprietors, he was seen to ride back past the Central House, towards the west. He was going in this direction long enough to have ridden, perhaps, a quarter of a mile and back, when he returned accompanied by another person on horseback, and followed by the carriage and horses of a prominent citizen of this county, now we believe president of the Erie county Abolition Society. The carriages of the carriage were fastened down close all around, and a man driving upon the outside. The whole circumstance naturally exciting some curiosity, one or two citizens who happened to be in the Central House, followed the carriage down the street, when it was driven into the back yard of Dr. James Smedley, and six blacks were unloaded—one negro man, two wenches, and three negro boys. The negro was a very large and athletic man. The Smedleys were then seen to hurry and call

the Rev. Mr. Adair, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Captain Truman Paine, and a number of other citizens, who were seen hurrying from all directions, to the house of Dr. James Smedley. The horses were soon changed in the carriage. The Rev. Mr. Adair was seen to bring one of two horses to the ground; and a number of other horses were brought from different quarters. Several persons gathered around the carriage armed with clubs, and thus accoutred, with six or eight men on horseback, surrounding the carriage, the whole moved off to the east, with the blacks inclosed in the carriage as before. Little more is known concerning the transaction, except that it was stated by one of the parties most actively engaged, that these blacks were runaway slaves from Richmond, Va., and that they were aiding in their escape.

Erie (Pa.) paper.

TENNESSEE.

We hail with much satisfaction the spirit of improvement and reform, which pervaded the late Tennessee Legislature. The acts of the last Legislature of that State shed a bright halo around the intelligence of the State. We trust that Alabama may be encouraged by its intelligence, and be thereby saved from the ways of profligacy. Tennessee has fairly embarked in an untrodden sea, so far as her fiscal operations are concerned—predicated mainly on the principles of the report, lately transcribed in this paper.

We shall await with some concern the operation of this most plausible scheme, and feel a strong confidence in its success. Having for its object, the great subjects of Education and Internal Improvement, we can with truth add, it deserves success.

There was an act passed by the same body, repealing all laws licensing tippling houses; another prohibiting the sale and use of Bowie knives; and also an act in effect abolishing capital punishments.

The act last mentioned, we deem as the just exponent of the genius of the age; and should be glad to see a similar law adopted in every civilized country.

A great number of important acts were passed in addition to those enumerated, many of which reflect distinguished honor on the State.

Wetumpka Sen.

Oseola, the celebrated Seminole Indian Chief, died of an inflammation of the throat, at Fort Monroe, in Charleston Harbor, on the night of the 30th Inst.

Deserved Rebuke.—Mr. Dawson, member of the House in relation to the prevalence of angry bickerings and personal attacks between the members. It ought to be remembered by members of Congress, that they occupy a high and responsible station—that the force of their example is great, and that the people will catch and exhibit the same spirit they exhibit. The New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following article in relation to Mr. Dawson's remarks Zion's Herald.

Mr. Dawson rose to call the attention of the House to the fact that the debates of the House had degenerated into personal and mutual attacks of each other by the members. It was with infinite mortification that he had listened to the debates to-day and heretofore. Standing in the lobby this morning, he shrank at the denunciation which were passed about here. It was time for gentlemen, who were at the head of committees, to quit their system of personal attacks. A stranger could not hear the debates here without supposing that the whole House was composed of "political scamps and vagabonds." The letter-writers and reporters who came to spread information through the country, had nothing to communicate but vulgar, harsh personalities.

A Prophecy.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, in a letter dated Mackinac, July 31, states that General Brady says the most extensive and horrid Indian war we have ever known in this country is yet to come. The seat of it will be in the northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The Indians becoming aware of their strength, being driven west, and obliged to live all together. The Chippewas, Ottawas, and Sioux, alone can muster 10,000 warriors.

DEATH OF OSEOLA.—This far-famed Chief paid the debt of nature at Seville's Island, on Tuesday night, January 30th. He had been sick for some time when we saw him at the theatre, he looked sad and tired of the world. He was attacked with an entreaty fever, but whether he fell a victim of the common course of the disease, or to the harassments of a vexed and disappointed spirit, is matter of doubt—probably a combination of the two. He had the best medical attendance, and we believe was in nothing neglected; but it would not do his proud and unconquerable spirit refused to be chained to a capricious body. We shall not write his epitaph, or his funeral oration; yet is there something in the character of this man not unworthy of the respect of the world. From a young and fond child, he became the master spirit of a long and desperate war. He made himself no man owed less to accident. Bold and decisive in action, deadly but consistent in hatred, dark in revenge, cool, subtle, sagacious in council, he established gradually, and surely a resistless ascendancy over his adoptive tribe by the daring of his deeds, the constancy of his hostility to the Whites, and to the profound craft of his policy. In council he spoke little; he made the other Chiefs his instruments, and what they delivered in public was the secret suggestions of the invisible master. Such was Oseola, who will be long remembered.

as the man who with the keelest means produced the most terrible effects.—Charleston Mercury.

An arrangement has been made by the Post Office Department with the different Rail-Road Companies on the line between Washington and Philadelphia, for the transportation of the United States Mail, and by which passengers who leave Washington at 6 o'clock in the morning, may breakfast in Baltimore; dine in Philadelphia; and sup in New York on the same day.—Mobile Advertiser.

Maryland and Pennsylvania.—A serious difficulty has arisen between these neighbors. Certain slaves had fled from Maryland to Pennsylvania, where they continued some time. The owner at length discovered and brought them away, in doing which, it is alleged they neglected some of the formalities enjoined by the laws of the latter State. The Governor of Pennsylvania has made a call upon the Governor of Maryland to deliver these citizens as kidnappers and the latter has issued his warrant accordingly.—Charleston Mercury.

Fire in New-Orleans.—A correspondent writes that three Steamboats, the Marimora, the Cumberland, and the Chickasaw, were burnt on Tuesday morning, between one and two o'clock at the levee. The Marimora had a full load of cotton on board. It is said that there was no insurance on either.

The Commissioners appointed to examine into the condition of the Mississippi Banks, have reported favorably of the condition of the Brandon Bank; and state that the Bank has available funds over and above its issues, to the amount of one million and a half of dollars.

THE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

The following are the yeas and nays on ordering this bill to a third reading in the Senate:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mountain, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Robinson, Sevier, Tipton, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young, 26.

NAYS—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Merrick, Prentiss, Roane, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, 12.

A BILL, to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of the public lands, who was in possession on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and cultivated any part thereof in said year, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of an act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the said act is hereby revived, and continued in force two years; provided, That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated any one quarter section of land, each one of them shall have an equal share or interest in the said quarter section, but shall have no claims, by virtue of this act to any other land, and provided always, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished for six months or more, or to any land actually occupied or reserved for town lots, or other purposes by authority of the United States; and provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to effect any of the selections of public land for the purposes of education, the use of salt springs, or for any other purposes, which may have been or may be made by any State, under existing laws of the United States.

The vote on the passage of the Pre-emption bill was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Lyon, Mountain, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Wright and Young—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Prentiss, Preston, Roane, Robbins, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift and Wall—18.

Twenty-Fifth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1839.

Private petitions presented by Messrs. HUBBARD, NICHOLAS and ROANE, severally referred.

By Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky—Two petitions of citizens of Philadelphia, for the completion of the Frigate Raritan; referred.

Mr. ALLEN—of citizens of Ohio, on abolition and Texas.

On motion of Mr. ROBBINS.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate cause to be compiled and printed all the documents relative to the public lands; and that each member of the Senate be furnished with a copy thereof. Also, that he cause to be furnished to each of such as have not yet received the same, one copy of the American State papers, published by Gales and Seaton.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill establishing Vicksburg a Port of Entry; ordered to a second reading.

On motion.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands inquire the expediency of granting to the State of Michigan 500,000 acres of land for the purpose of internal improvement.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN.

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Also, bill making appropriation for the protection of the Northern Frontier for the suppression of the Indian tribes in Florida; read twice and red.

Bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands; came to the orders of the day.

The bill provides that all settlers who have located on the public domain, on Dec. 1, 1837, shall have pre-emption privilege to such lands.

A long discussion arose on a question amend by Mr. White, providing a claim shall be valid founded on local improvement made previous to the extinction of the Indian title. Several successful attempts were made to modify the amendment, but it was finally adopted following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Cuthbert, Davis, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, McKean, Merrick, Mountain, Nicholas, Niles, Pierce, Preston, Roane, Robbins, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, Conn., Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young, 36.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Clay of Ala., King of Ala., Lyon, Norvell, Robinson, Walker, Wright, Young—10.

The Senate then adjourned.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Wise, from the Select Committee on amending the Constitution of the United States, reported the following resolution which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. [Mr. W. remarked that the resolution had received the unanimous sanction of the committee.]

The select committee appointed by the resolution of the House of Representatives, January 14, 1838, to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, as to the appointment of members of Congress to offices during the time for which they are elected Senators or Representatives, report as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, two-thirds of the Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, when ratified by the Legislatures of the four-fifths of the States, shall be valid, to the intent and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, to wit:

No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States, and for two years thereafter.

THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 26.

The Secretary of the Treasury reported to the Senate the communication of the Messrs. Blunt, of N. York, on the subject of light houses ordered to be printed.

The consideration of the bill granting pre-emption rights was resumed.

A lengthy discussion arose, and was continued by Messrs. Crittenden, Clay, Webster, Bayard, Walker, Benton, King, and others, relative to what should, under the law, constitute actual settlement.

Mr. Crittenden moved to amend, by striking certain articles which should be authenticated to constitute such a settlement, which was for some time further discussed, and was then adopted 26 to 21 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, King, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Roane, Robbins, Smith of Conn., Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, 26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mountain, Norvell, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young, 21.

Mr. Bayard further amended, by striking certain articles which should be authenticated to constitute such a settlement, which was for some time further discussed, and was then adopted 26 to 21 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, King, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Roane, Robbins, Smith of Conn., Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, 26.

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of Indiana, southward, Spence, Swift, Dutton, Webster, Williams—25. Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Hubbard, King, of Alabama; Linn, Lyon, Minton, Nicholas, Niles, Pierce, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, of Connecticut; Walker, Wright, 25.

A late hour motion to adjourn was made and the yeas and nays being demanded—

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 22, 1838.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County. Nov. 30, 1837.

We are authorized to announce JAMES WOOD, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WM. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT H. WILSON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. HUGH G. HARRIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. M. H. HOGGERS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

There has been a general failure of the mails, which during the past week, has been the cause of much suffering, and we are compelled to apologize to our readers for the want of a variety of general intelligence. We have learned nothing from Texas, worthy of copying any portion of our columns. The last day of the month brought bad news, (which always comes soon enough) from Florida. On this subject we refer the reader to the account published yesterday of the defeat of Lieut. Powell.

It is stated in the Western Georgian of the 17th inst. that a party of Cherokee emigrating to the West, and a special Agent, who was sent to see if they were or not. It is also stated that a party of Indians, who had been in the State of Georgia, had been arrested, and were now in prison. One of them is called Pitcher, but is supposed to be a forger. The whole attempt was ingeniously conducted, and but for the presence of the engravers, Messrs. Burton and Guttery, they would have succeeded. The impressions are now in possession of the United States Bank.

One of the parties thus discovered to be engaged in this matter is respectable, and well connected. Attempts have been made to have the matter hushed up, and "in the deep ocean buried."

A further development, if possible, will be given in the "Sunday Morning Herald" of tomorrow morning.

Still further.—The broken occupies an office in Nassau street, his house, a very splendid one, is at Waverly Place. He has been a large operator in real estate, ship plaster currency, and various other bubbles of the day. Pitcher is from Cleveland, Ohio. He was formerly in prison here for debt. It is now believed that all persons engaged in the ship plaster currency, the real estate associations, the granite concerns, are the greatest rascals in existence. Having failed during the last three months, in spite of the puff of the Wall-street press, to dupe the public with their currency, they have stepped a foot further, and now generally are organizing bubbles on a grand and magnificent scale. More anon.—Herald.

REFORM COVENTION.—The question on Mr. Martin's amendment, to insert the word "white" in the Constitution, so that none but white freemen should have the rights of an elector, was taken on Saturday night about 8 o'clock, and decided in the affirmative by the overwhelming vote of 77 to 45, after a full and able debate, in which nearly all the principle speakers participated. The Convention sat without adjournment during the whole day, being in session more than ten successive hours.

It is said that several of those who voted against the amendment are favorable to the principle, but believing that the negroes had no right to vote under the present Constitution, they deemed it inexpedient to change the language of that instrument in this respect. To our view, the decision of this question is one of greater importance to the people of Pennsylvania, whether white or black, than any other that the Convention either has made or may be called upon to make.—Pennsylvania.

An amendment proposing, after twenty years, to put in the power of two successive Legislatures to grant to colored people the privilege of voting, was also rejected.

FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee papers are full in their complaints against the commanding officer in the Territory, for leaving the Middle District unprotected. A meeting of the citizens of Tallahassee was held on the 23d inst. and a committee appointed to apprise Gen. Jesup and the Secretary of War of their defenceless condition. The Florida holds the following language:

The present situation of our frontier calls for immediate and efficient effort for its protection. Ten thousand troops, opposed to one fifth of their

number of savages, are posted, and no one knows where, in the nation, what the danger, settlements are exposed to the marauding bands of the foe, without an aim to be raised in the defence. Upon the arrival of Gen. Nelson, with his regiment of Georgia, General Jessup, on receiving intelligence, declared to the Governor his intention of employing them in defending the frontier, considering the force already in the field sufficiently to operate successfully against the Indians. With the prospect of such a force, the Executive remained satisfied, and our population contemplated a respite from the toils of the camp, and a quiet and peaceful winter in the enjoyment of their homes. But their fancied security was of short duration. The next intelligence of the foe came mingled with the groans of their neighbors, murdered amidst the ashes of their dwellings.

Globe.

NEW YORK, January 27.

THE GREAT BANK FORGERY. FURTHER PARTICULARS.—We have ascertained further particulars of the astounding bank forgery, mentioned this morning. It appears that the plates from which the impressions were taken, belonged to the Bank of Kentucky. They were deposited in the Union Bank of this city, which is the agent for their payment of dividends here. About 370,000 were ready for emission. It is customary for the Banks in Kentucky to keep their plates in this city, generally in the vaults of those Banks that are their agents. The Northern Bank of Kentucky employs the Phoenix Bank as their agent, and the Bank of Kentucky the Union Bank. The name of the Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky is George C. Gwaltney.

The impunity of the attempt made is remarkable. The plates were real, the impressions real. The facts are these: On the 10th of January, Messrs. Burton and Guttery, engravers for the Bank of Kentucky, received a letter through the Post Office, directed to be written by G. C. Gwaltney, the Cashier of the Bank, and directed at Louisville, directing the engravers to have impressions taken for \$370,000, and to deliver the same into the hands of James Scott of Louisville. This letter enclosed an order on Mr. Ebbetts, the Cashier of the Union Bank, to deliver the plates to the engravers for that purpose. On the outside of the letter was written in pencil, a note, to the effect that Scott the bearer of the letter from Louisville had gone to Boston, and would return in a few days to receive the engraved notes. The engravers went to the Union Bank, delivered the order to Mr. Ebbetts, and received the plates as usual when the Bank of Kentucky wanted notes. The impressions were taken, and the matter rested for several days.

On Wednesday, the 16th January, Mr. Burton, the engraver, was knocked up late at night. The person doing so, stated that he came from Boston, where he had seen one Scott, and that he had directed him to receive the impressions. Mr. Scott being detained in Boston on account of business. The strangeness, secrecy, and mystery of the proceeding, awakened suspicion in the minds of the engravers. They put off the matter till the next day. Next day the engravers went down to Mr. Ebbetts, stated the circumstances, and on examining the original order, Mr. Ebbetts found that it was a forgery on the name of Mr. G. C. Gwaltney.

In this stage of the case, advice was taken, and Mr. Burton, the Police officer employed. Two men were arrested, examined, and are now in prison. One of them is called Pitcher, but is supposed to be a forger. The whole attempt was ingeniously conducted, and but for the presence of the engravers, Messrs. Burton and Guttery, they would have succeeded. The impressions are now in possession of the United States Bank.

Another discovery has also been made of a similar forgery, on a certain Western Bank. More anon.

One of the parties thus discovered to be engaged in this matter is respectable, and well connected. Attempts have been made to have the matter hushed up, and "in the deep ocean buried."

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The promised guard, when most needed, are beyond the reach of the sufferers and for aught we yet know, are in the heart of the Peninsula. What is to be done? We have either to leave our brethren wholly unprotected, or to trust to the uncertain, and (as it has already proved) false reliance upon the Government troops to raise and organize a sufficient force for self defence. If any expedient can be devised to avoid a draft, we hope it will be dispensed with. In common with every citizen, we deplore any other resort to this mode of providing for the defence. It has utterly drained our population, diminished our productions, and the country and cost the lives of many of our citizens. But whilst we protest against it, we are compelled to admit, it is perhaps, the only resource, to meet the present emergency. Fifty Indians in the present state of the country, might attack the seat of Government, disperse the legislative council and court of Appeals, fire the city and escape with impunity.

LIEUT. POWELL'S DEFEAT.

We have some further particulars of Lieut. Powell's defeat. The Company of Artillery and to protect the retreat of the sailors, and it was as much as the officers could do to keep the sailors from breaking into a full run to the boats, and pushing off. Most of the sailors are wounded in the back. Lieut. Fowler was wounded in the thigh. He, however, mounted the back of a negro, and continued to encourage his men. The artillery retreated in good order, and they ran up a fire, and then, whilst retreating, on the back of the negro, Lieut. Fowler received a ball in his back. It is not known whether the ball passed through him, or round under the skin. All the officers were wounded, except Lieut. Johnson, who has, however, no less than seven balls through his hat and clothes.

There were not more than 80 Indians, and they might have been whipped, but for the sailors, as the fight was in the opening of the bay, and the undergrowth burnt, or perhaps even as it was, the regulars had not been afraid that the sailors would take to the boats and leave them. But the regulars, all would have been killed, as they were all dead, and one wounded man was left behind, and one boat, with a box of ammunition, fell into the hands of the Indians. Three Indians were seen dead. The assistant surgeon (of the Navy), and his attendants, were killed, and a doctor, and a nurse, were wounded, or it may have been twenty-one killed and wounded.

Our army is getting terribly housed in Florida. Lieut. Powell is in the Navy, and Lieut. Powell is in the Navy. This thing of getting housed in the back is the unkindest wound of all. Mobile Advertiser.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Jan. 24.

DISASTROUS INTELLIGENCE.

An express arrived this evening from the South, bringing the intelligence that another engagement had taken place about 25 miles south of Fort Pierce, between Capt. Powell's command and a party of Indians, the details of which are contained in the following extract of a letter from an officer of the army, dated East Florida, Jan. 18.

"We are now lying in camp, about twenty-five miles due west from Indian River Inlet. We are about twenty-one miles from Fort Bassinger. Fort Bassinger is a post established by Colonel Taylor, on the Kissimmee, about fifty miles, by the river, from Fort Gardner, which is on the Kissimmee, about east from Tampa Bay.

Lieut. Powell, of the Navy, had a fight on the 15th inst. at Jupiter Inlet, an old woman, pretending not to see the troops, allowed herself to be taken, and promised to show where some Indians were. They met the Indians, but the sailors broke and ran. Lt. Powell says, that had it not been for the company of artillery under Lt. Fowler, which was with him, his whole command would have been cut to pieces.

The company of artillery had to protect their retreat, and it was as much as the officers could do to keep the sailors from breaking into a full run to the boats, and pushing off. Most of the sailors are wounded in the back. Lieut. Fowler was wounded in the thigh. He, however, mounted the back of a negro, and continued to encourage his men. The artillery retreated in good order, and they ran up a fire, and then, whilst retreating, on the back of the negro, Lieut. Fowler received a ball in his back. It is not known whether the ball passed through him, or round under the skin. All the officers were wounded, except Lieut. Johnson, who has, however, no less than seven balls through his hat and clothes. There were not more than eighty Indians, and they might have been whipped, but for the sailors, as the fight was in the opening of the bay, and the undergrowth burnt, or perhaps even as it was, the regulars had not been afraid that the sailors would take to the boats and leave them. But for the regulars, all would have been killed, and as it was, all the dead and one wounded man were left behind, and one boat, with a box of ammunition, fell into the hands of the Indians. Three Indians were seen dead. The assistant surgeon of the navy and his assistant were killed, while dressing the wounded. Our loss was, I believe, five killed and twenty-one wounded, or it may have been twenty-one killed and wounded.

We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

Wm. R. JOHNSON.
Wm. HAMPTON.
RICHARD SINGLETON.

New-York, Paris and London

FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING permanently settled himself at Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, informs his friends and the public generally, that he pursues the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with one or two journeymen from the Northern Cities, (first rate workmen,) he pledges himself that those who may favor him with their patronage, may be assured of having any work pertaining to his trade done at short notice and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has done heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a week.

J. N. B. All garments warranted.

Jan. 18, 1838.

We hope to hear further particulars in a day or two. Dr. Leitner was the acting surgeon to Lieutenant Powell's expedition.

The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant sneers at the late withdrawal of the Southern members from the hall of the House of Representatives as mere blustering. "These threats," it says, "make some noise for the moment, but they generally pass away, and things settle down again upon a more quiet basis. We presume they will do so again." We warn our Northern brethren that they may presume too far. The pitcher that often came back from the well sound was at last broken. Southern patience has been sorely tried—and it has borne much. But we have at length got to that point when we can bear no more. Let them beware of repeating their assaults upon our rights and feelings, lest they do so too often. It was the last feather that broke the camel's back.

Lynch, Virginian.

John Wilson, late Speaker of the House of Representatives in Arkansas, and who recently left his seat and killed a member on the floor of the House, with a Bowie, has been tried by a court of inquiry of three Judges, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000. One of the Judges dissented and published a remonstrance against the decision of the court.

Louisville Herald.

THE POSSESSIONS OF GOD.

The earth is the Lord's—Psalms.

THE EARTH IS GOD'S! The Rivers shout His praise

As from her cavern'd womb they leap to light; The emerald trees and adamantine hills Before Him bend their royal plumes! In bold And awful grandeur roll the dark-burnt torrents At his bidding; and the huge volcano Like a giant altar of the World, Eternally sends up its solemn incense Unto Him whose presence fills the Universe.

II

THE SEA IS GOD'S! What marring foot hath pressed

Its glorious brow save His? The fire-clad storm And the bright billows in their golden halls And gem-built caves and jewell'd palaces, Confess His power! Oh most beautifully The wild, dark waters blend their solemn song Of choral worship with the sounding Organ Of the Upper Seas, whose notes pervade The starry oceans of Immensity.

III

THE SKY IS GOD'S! And myriad worlds that roll

Within the abysses of the Deity And worlds that glitter round the sun-capt towers, Of Heaven's thunder and unending war— proclaim Oh! Daouda! glorious! Thy earthquakes Shake the sun-bubbled Universe—Thyself unshook! Thy lightning scathe Creation's golden brow— Thy voice unheeded! Thou seest all—yet art Thyself unseen! The sparkling stars that crust The Heavens, beneath Thy feet, are but dust.

IV

THE UNIVERSE IS GOD'S! and long hid He his

face, Seated in solitude upon His Throne, And silent night!—But He unveil'd His brow, And like a mirror to His face, Chaos dark Resplendently gave back the Universe.

V

ETERNITY IS GOD'S! Around His brow

A wreath of lightning's play, On His proud waves In dance sidereal rise and float. Ten thousand worlds;—then sinks extinguish'd In shoreless sea by the Almighty's breath.

VI

EARTH, OCEAN, SKY! THE UNIVERSE!

ETERNITY ARE GOD'S!—And shout aloud In pealing thunders His Omnipotence. Nature decay'd; shall wave her hoary locks Upon the wither'd air, and wasted die! But undecaying, Thou shalt, new unmov'd All else decay! The Universe worn out With age, shall from its orbit hurled by hand Of time, lie with its shattered stars and suns A wreck upon the depths of space!—The safe, Shall thou open the boundless ruin smile, And stand unscathed, UNSHOK, EREME AND THE DREAD CONCUSSION OF DISSOLVING WORLDS.

Madisonian.

CISRO

The Best Son of Eclipse, FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the present season at my stable, and will be let to mares at \$20 the season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares shall have one gratis. The season to commence on the 10th March and expire on the 10th June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any.

CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay, now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.

JOHN T. POPE.

Pedigree.

Cisro was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montsher Tinson, grand dam by Soteros. This may certify that Soteros Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro, she was got by Montsher Tinson, her dam by Soteros. Given under my hand.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.

May certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt, with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsher Tinson, dam by Soteros.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON.

We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

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Jan. 18, 1838.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

THE Undersigned having rented the town of Wetumpka, propose to Store and Ship Cotton, Receive and Forward Goods, and to attend to all business committed to their care. And from the advantage the house has over any other in the place from its situation on the wharf, by which drayage is saved on cotton, and being separate from all other buildings that might endanger from fire, and as much personal attention as can be given, hope to share public patronage.

S. & J. LEEPER.

Wetumpka, Jan. 11, 1838.—3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big-Spring or Land-Post, in Russell Co. Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM,

General Agent for Land Company.

January 4th, 1838.—11.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He renders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—11.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Gaylesville

Ala. which if not taken up by the 1st of April, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Brown John V.	Harrison Jacob
Bryant Mrs. Harriet	Harrison Joseph W.
Bell Thos. M.	Hovest Nancy Miss
Bradley Jesse or Mrs.	Love Jefferson B.
Catharine Coffman	Laudrich Thomas
Dign Wilson	Loy Jno.
Edw. Jas. Doct.	McDaniel E. R.
Barkley Lucinda Mrs.	McGinnis Jno.
Combs Thos.	Nichols Archibald
Cowan Jonathan	Saddler Isaac
Chapman Jno.	Shugler P.
Carpenter Jacob	Soul Isaac
Chilton Thos. P.	Templin Reuben
Coffman Jacob	Ward Jacob
Clam E. S.	Waddle Nat.
Haus Jno.	Wilkinson Jno.

J. T. SORRIE, P. M.

Jan. 25, 1838.—31.

Apprentice Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

THOMAS T. STEPIENS

Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—11.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, Living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville a certain 8 year old black mare about three years old black main a pair two hind feet white appraised for Twenty-two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk. C. C.

Jan. 25, 1838.—31.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, late compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN. For Sale at this Office.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, and various other articles, Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—11.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL

ROAD.—The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The roads will be well fed and treated.

D. H. BINGH.

Chief Engineer, W. & C.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—11.

The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above if, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

O'Neill Michael & Thomas

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

MOBILE

Oct. 19, 1837.—31.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. renders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand

for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties

can be furnished with such blanks

as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

POETRY.

AN EXILE'S DREAM.

Sweet dream! to my pillow return,
The heart-weary wanderer cheer!
Redeem from the insoulering urn
The treasures to Memory dear.

Methought I awoke on the hill
Where oft in my boyhood I slept;
The leaf of the aspen was still—
My dog to my pillow had crept.

The moon, on my kindred's abode,
Shone bright as on midsummer's eve;
When I sprang o'er the dew-sprinkled road,
The kisses of peace to receive.

Joy lighted the white-colum'd hall,
Love smiled on the steps of the door;
While reverently woke at the call
Of her who shall waken no more.

The woodbine hung gay o'er the thatch,
Now sunk with the wrecks of the wave;
And I saw on the half-opened latch
The hand that is dust in the grave.

The corn-reapers sang on the hill
Where now the wild wood pigeon cries;
How blithe was the hum of the mill
Where lonely the winter wind sighs!

Blest land—shall I view thee no more?
Shall my feet never press thee again?
But fancy thy arms shall restore,
For me thy unfaded remain.

Thy dome may be silent and cold,
But memory claims it her own;—
The ruin I cannot behold
To me shall be ever unknown.

Thy grove may be leafless and shorn
Yet fancy still pictures their prime;
She hears not thy foresters' mourn,
She sees not the winter of Time.

The axe of the stranger has laid
My bow of love's gleaming low,
But Memory visits their shade—
Still, still in her Eden they grow.

The faces I loved in their bloom
All furrowed and faded may be;
The hearts may be cold in the tomb
That bounded in gladness with me;

But I shall not behold their decay,
Nor tread on the turf where they sleep
Nor seek round their mouldering clay,
The worms of the sepulchre creep.

No—still I will beckon them near,
While through the dim valley I roam—
Their voices at midnight I hear—
They call the poor wanderer home.

Belov'd—ye assemble there still,
The home of a father to share—
My pathway may be dreary and chill
But soon ye shall welcome me there.

An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he had never married. "That wonder," said Miss Porter, "was once expressed by the reverend gentleman himself in my hearing, and he told a story in answer which I will tell you—and perhaps slight as it may seem, it is the history of his heart, as sensitive and delicate as his own. Soon after his ordination, he preached once every Sabbath for a clergyman in a small village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors, from Sunday to Sunday, he observed a young lady, who always occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over, and so it chanced that he went on for a year, without knowing her name, but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face. Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sundays—but the week slipped on; and though he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name, or seek to speak with her. By these silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart, and he had made up his mind to seek her acquaintance, and marry her, if possible when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral. The face of the corpse was the same that had looked up to him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make a part of his religion and his life. He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman officiated. After she was buried, her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him pain but he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath, and he was afraid that concealed affection for him, had hurried her to the grave. Since that said the clergyman in question, my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward only. I shall speak to her in heaven.—*N. F. Mirror.*

NEW WAY TO OBTAIN A HUSBAND.

Of all the stratagems resorted to by female ingenuity to obtain a suitable husband, we know of none so extraordinary as that of the French lady, who gave out that her head resembled Death's Head.

Among the numerous lovers, who, in consequence of the immense wealth she was reputed to possess, aspired to the honors of her hand, in spite of the terrors of her face, there were reckoned no less than seven hundred and nineteen. She showed to a person who was in her confidence, twenty-five or thirty letters, which she received from Belgium, written by well known characters, who said they would never revolt, though she should

prove the most hideous object in the world. They were disposed to flatter, caress and wed the plague itself, so they could procure abundance of gold. All their letters she left unanswered, but to a few solicited her hand in a gallant style, she was generous enough to order her secretary to return their thanks.

The mind of the young lady did not tend to union, in consequence of the above invitations; yet her heart was not insensible. In the brilliant circles in which she moved, covered constantly with a mask, she distinguished a young man of noble and interesting countenance, whose mind had been well cultivated. He had a fortune which placed him above interested views. The young man, on his part, was so much charmed with the graces and delicate sentiments which the young lady with the invisible features displayed in her conversation, that he at length declared his happiness depended on a union. She did not deny the impression he had made on her, nor conceal the pleasure she should feel in according to his proposals, but expressed to him at the same time, the dread that he would repent on beholding her face, which she described to be that of death in its most terrific form. She urged him to beware of rashness, and consider well whether he could bear the wretched disappointment he might incur.

"Well! well!" said the young man, "accept my hand, and never unmask to any but the eyes of your husband."

"I consent," replied she, "but remember that I shall not survive the appearance of all right and disgust, and perhaps contempt, you may feel after marriage."

"I will not shrink from the proof; it is your heart, and not your figure, I love."

"In eight days," said the lady, "you shall be satisfied."

They prepared for marriage, and notwithstanding the refusal of the general young man to accept a million in bank bills, she settled all her property upon him.

"If you have not courage enough to suffer for your companion," said she, "I shall at least be consoled by the reflection, that I have enriched him whom I love, and who will perhaps drop a tear to my memory."

Returning from the altar, she threw herself on her knees before her spouse, and placed her hand upon her mask. "What a situation for a husband!" His heart palpitated, his face turned pale, the mask fell, he beheld an angel of beauty! She then exclaimed affectionately, you have not deserved deformity; you merit the love of beauty.

The happy couple left Paris the next day for Livonia, where the great property of the lady was situated.

THE SOUNDING MOUNTAIN.

The following is an extract from a letter from Lieut. Welsted, dated Mount Sinai, September 26, 1836, and published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal. "You once expressed a wish to know something of the Djibbel Narcon or sounding mountain, concerning which there has been so much doubt and discussion in Europe. I visited it on my way here—it is situated on the sea shore about eight miles from Tor. A solid slope of the finest drift sand extends on the sea face from the base to the summit (about six hundred feet) at an angle of about 40 degrees with the horizon. This is encircled or rather semicircled, if the term is allowable, by a ridge of sandstone rocks rising up in a pointed pinnacle, and presenting little surface adapted for forming an echo. It is remarkable that there are several other slopes similar to this, but the sounding or rumbling, as it has been called, is confined to this alone. We dismounted from our camels, and remained at the base while a Bedouin scrambled up. We did not hear the sound until we had attained a considerable height. The sound then began rolling down, and it commenced a strain resembling the first faint notes of an Eolian harp or the fingers wetted and drawn over glass—increasing in loudness as the sand reached the base, when it was almost equal to thunder. It caused the rock on which we were seated to vibrate, and our frightened camels (animals you know are easily alarmed) to start off. I was perfectly surrounded, as was Captain M—— and the rest of the party. I had visited it before in the winter months, but the sound was then so faint as to be barely evident. But now the scorching heat of the sun had dried the sand and permitted it to roll down in large quantities. I cannot now form the most remote conjecture as to the cause of it. We must not, I find, now refer to the sand falling into a hollow; that might produce a sound, but could never cause the prolonged vibrations, as it were, of some huge harp-string. I shall not venture on any speculation, but having carefully noted the facts, I shall lay them on my arrival in England, before some wiser head than my own, and see if he can make any thing out of them."

Texas is a great valley of rascals.

Every man who pays his subscription promptly in advance is a gentleman and a scholar.—*Bedham Patriot.*

Almost every man in Texas "pays his subscription promptly in advance." *Brgo.* Texas is a land of "gentlemen and scholars" consequently the editor of the Boston Atlas is a great rascal, and we respectfully request his neighbor of the Deadham Patriot to ac-

quaint him in the politest manner possible of this well established fact.—*Texas Tel.*

There are two important items in the life of a woman—one, when she wonders who she will have, the other when she wonders who will have her.

Love grows best among troubles; as trees are best transplanted in cloudy weather.

THE SUN FLOWER.

The Sun Flower is a plant of much greater value than is generally known. Instead of a few being permitted to grace a parterre, and considered only as a gaudy flower, experience warrants my saying it should be cultivated by every planter and farmer as part of his provision crop. It can be turned to profitable account on all our plantations; for certain purposes, it is more valuable than any other grain known to us; inasmuch as it can be made to yield more to the acre in exhausted soil, with little labor, and with greater prospect of success.

Its seed are wholesome and nutritious food for poultry, cattle and hogs, and very much relished by them.

From the seed an oil is obtained, with great facility, as delicate, it is believed, as that of olives.

They are also pectoral. A tea made of them is quite as effective as flaxseed, or any other in catarrhal affections. On one occasion, this tea, sweetened with honey, was of so much more service to me, than the prescriptions of my physician, that I attributed my early restoration to health to its agency alone. Certainly a favorable change did not occur until I used this tea, which I did upon the recommendation of a citizen of one of the upper counties of North Carolina.

It is also stalks in the green state are preferred by cattle to any other provision. I have three green grass and radish, one heap, and sun flower leaves in the other, to try the cattle, and they have commenced eating the latter first; this I have tried often with the same result. The whole plant, cut up in the green state, and boiled with cotton seed, or a little meal, affords a delicious food for cattle and hogs. To be convinced of this, let one taste the bruised leaves or stalk of the plant; he will find it flavor aromatic like that of the parsnip, with a sweetness.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

WEDDING SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

Will be sold on the SECOND MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, 29th inst. in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, the world lot belonging to said town, the terms of which are as follows:

One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months;
One fourth in twelve months;
One fourth in eighteen months;
And one fourth in two years, and the purchaser failing to pay either instalment in three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the lot and all the money that may be paid thereon.

Wedowee is situated about three miles from the Tallapoosa River, on a beautiful creek, on which is a good Saw Mill now in complete operation, convenient to the town, and it is believed that for Health it is not surpassed by any town in the State, and many of the lots to be sold are as good business lots as any in the town—a number of beautiful situations for private families, &c. &c.

By order of the Commissioners Court of said County, this 5th, February, 1838.
JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clk.

STOP THE THIEF.

WAS stolen from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles below White Plains, on Sunday night the 4th inst. a Sorrel Horse, with a ball face, three feet white, the four feet white up to the knee, about 15 and a half hands high, six years old last spring. There was taken off with him a blind bridle with old head stall and new reins. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse alone. Any information would also be thankfully received.

WM. C. BADGETT.
Feb. 13, 1838.—St.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned and warned not to trade for two notes, executed by us to James M. Guest, dates not recollected due the 15th July 1838. Each for thirty dollars, bearing interest from date. As the consideration for which said notes were given has wholly failed, we are determined not to pay them until we are compelled to do so by law.

BRYANT McCLENDON,
CLAIBORN SKINNER.

Feb. 12th, 1838.—St.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of James Denaldson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOSHUA MITCHELL, Administrator.
Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838.

Feb. 15, 1838.—St.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY.
Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE academy will commence its spring session, under the superintendence of Miss Thompson on the first Monday of March next—usual terms of tuition as before published.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. FORNEY, Secretary.
Feb. 15th, 1838.—St.

In Chancery.

ON motion of complainants it is ordered and decreed, that the matters and things in the bill contained be referred to the master in chancery, and that he report to this court at its next session each and every of the principle debtors to the complainants for the lots mentioned in the bill who are insolvent or unable to pay the purchase money for the said lots, and also the particular lots for which the said debtors are unable to pay, and also the several persons who are the securities for each of said principal debtors for said lots. It is further ordered and decreed, that William B. McClellan as administrator of Charles W. Peters, deceased, do answer this bill in ninety days, and in default thereof that an attachment issue vs. him. And further, that after the filing of the answer of the defendants that leave be given to all parties to take depositions and this cause is continued &c. leave is given defendant Turnpseed to withdraw his answer and file an answer to original and amended bill in ninety days. A true copy from the minutes of the court.

JAMES CROW, clk.
Feb. 15th 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

Whereas a vacancy has been made in the office of Justice of the Peace for this beat, by the resignation of C. Lewis, therefore notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the 24th day of February instant to elect a Justice of the Peace for said beat.

Feb. 9th, 1838. J. H. WHITE, Captain of said beat.

Notice.

I HAVE recently opened a House of Public Entertainment in this place, (Sockapaty,) for the special accommodation of Travellers, and pledge myself to spare neither pains nor expense, to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and will be attended by a good Hostler. Well knowing the great pressure at this time, my bills will be regulated accordingly.

WM. HOWARD.
The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above, three months, and forward their accounts to this place for payment.
Sockapaty, February 8, 1838.—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James Boyd on the 29th December 1837, a certain Chestnut Sorrel Mare, about five years old, a star in her forehead, shod before and hind feet with black shoes, and a white blaze on her face.

Feb. 8, 1838.—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, about 15 hands high, supposed to be about eight years old—appraised to ninety dollars.

Feb. 8, 1838.—St.

WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka, near the Steamboat landing—formerly owned by Wm. J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper offer their services to the Merchants and Planters generally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, and assure those who may favor them with their business, that the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. WILSON & CO.
Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—St.

\$20 REWARD.

WAS stolen from a farm near Mardisville, in Tallapoosa County, Ala. on the night of the 27th of December, a dark Chestnut Sorrel mare, about five or six years old, no white about her excepting a small white spot on her back, occasioned from the saddle; she is not gaited, and is easily scared and starts frequently when riding. I will give a reward of twenty dollars to any one, who will secure the mare so that I can get her again, besides paying all expenses.

GEORGE W. STONE, or ISAAC STONE.
Near Mardisville, Feb. 1, 1838.

The Jacksonville Republican & Tuscaloosa Intelligencer will please publish the above 3 weeks and send the account to this office for collection.

THOSE of our patrons who

have not yet made payment will please call and do so immediately if convenient. Mr. J. D. Porter, our Agent will with great pleasure receive any cash offered during the absence of Mr. Woodward.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
N. B. SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SALE.
Feb. 1, 1838.—St.

500 Laborers Wanted, at the

ABICOCOA GOLD MINES, Randolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by

JOHN GOODEN.
Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles A. Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. E. SARTE, Administrator.
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—St.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, Addrons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for storage.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.
December 21, 1837.—St.

100 LABORERS WANTED.

THE WETUMPKA & CO. ROAD. The usual wages of the company given, and the Company will make every ninety days. The hands will be treated.

Apply to JOHN GAYLIDING, Manager, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BING, Chief Engineer, W. & C. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—St.

The Jacksonville paper will please the above, and forward their account to this office for collection.

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Oct. 19, 1837.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will attend the several courts in the counties of Clay, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Tallapoosa and DeKalb. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with dispatch.

His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make payment. His individual and partnership concerns of Turner & Ellison are closed. All persons having claims against said estate will please present them.

ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Executor.
R. D. TURNER, Nov. 16, 1837.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and Whitesides, Administrators of the estate of John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed accounts and vouchers for final settlement their administration on said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that forty days be given in the Jacksonville Republican, quiring all persons interested in said estate, to appear at the Court-House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March next, on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed. Jan. 6th, 1838.

C. GREEN, Judge.
A true Copy from the Minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
January 11, 1838.—St.

Administrators Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of George Turner, deceased, are notified to come forward and make payment, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff.
And Administrator, by order of the Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 38.

Feb. 1, 1838.—St.

DOCTOR.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, M. D. of White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able successfully to the diseases of this climate, prompt and assiduous attention to business, and to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. He has devoted great attention to the study of the diseases of the lungs, and he can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doctor William Williamson, for several years, do with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a man qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Clk. S. and Abram Meader, Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Green, Jesse Mitchell, Clk. o. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.

White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold on the first day of March next, before the Court-House door in the town of Wedowee in the county of Randolph, Ala. following property, (viz.) Lot of Land and section C. D. No. 14, township No. 22 and Range No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—also as the property of Daniel McClellan to be sold by Attachments issued from Justice Court, levied on by a Constable in favor of R. F. Turner and one in favor of R. Alexander, and one in favor of William Moore, levied on by the Sheriff of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—his day of January, 1838.

WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff.
January 18, 1838.—St.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

A. P. WADE, Administrator.
December 28, 1837.—St.

Administrator's Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of John G. Anderson, deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their accounts to me, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff.
& Administrator, by order of the Court of Cherokee County.

Dec. 14, 1837.—St.

